

THE TIMES

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THURSDAY FEBRUARY 11 1982

Assurances on frozen embryos

The ethical committee of the British Medical Association was assured by Mr Patrick Steptoe, the first baby pioneer, that he had no plans to freeze human embryos. The committee has recommended setting up a working party to study the implications of test-tube experiments. Back page

Uprising in Syrian city

The Syrian city of Hama, 120 miles north of Damascus, has been sealed off after an uprising against President Hafez al-Assad's Government, informed American sources said in Washington. A Syrian group in New York said the rebels had been joined by troops. Back Page

Poll date for Ulster seat

A by-election is to be held on March 4 in Belfast, South, which was represented by the Rev Robert Bradford of the Official Unionists until his murder by the IRA last November. The Democratic Unionist Party has yet to say whether it will field a candidate in the election campaign. page 3

Human rights chief goes

Mr Theo van Boven, director of the United Nations human rights division, said in Geneva that he had been dismissed. But in New York a United Nations spokesman said only that his contract, which expires in April, would not be extended. Page 5

Plea to adjourn Madrid talks

Switzerland has suggested that the European Security Review talks in Madrid should be postponed for several months, in view of communist countries' reluctance to allow discussion of human rights in Poland. A formal motion is expected early next week. Page 6

MPs clash with police chief

Mr Patrick Kavanagh, Deputy Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, clashed with Labour MPs when he described moves to make the investigation of complaints against the police more independent, as a "public relations Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police". Page 5

Budget appeal

The Confederation of British Industry is calling for a £3,000m package of measures in next month's Budget which, it claims, will cut costs to industry and reduce unemployment by more than 200,000 in the next 12 months. Page 19

Rally spotlight

Mr Roy Jenkins has been given a platform for the final rallying speech of the Social Democratic Party's constitutional convention on Sunday, an opportunity which the party hopes may help him to win the Hillhead by-election. Page 4

Telecom first

British Telecom researchers are claiming a world first for sending a telephone signal 100 kilometres along a fibre optic cable without amplification. The previous record was 50 kilometres. Page 19

Gas exports

Mr Nigel Lawson, Energy Secretary, revealed that the Government is, for the first time, prepared to consider the export of North Sea gas, a move which would boost oil company profits and raise domestic prices. Page 19

Fashanu on list

Nottingham Forest's £1m striker, Justin Fashanu, has been put on the transfer list after only six months at the club. Also for sale are striker Ian Wallace and club captain John McGovern. Page 2

Offshore growth

Offshore investment: A Special Report on a thriving multi-billion dollar industry, pages 9-13

Letters, page 17
From Dr R. Russell Jones, and Mr N. Nesbit; fertilization milestones, from Mr Ian Haworth, and the Rev A. J. Haworth; leading articles: Iran; CBI; Cambembert.

Cinemas, page 16
From Dow reports on the latest court trial in Gdansk: the Gdansk trial in New York, Rhode Island:

Obituaries, page 18
Sir John Kitchen, Mme Marthe Richard

Interest rate warning to Reagan from US Bank

From Bailey Morris and Nicholas Hirst, Washington, Feb 10

High American interest rates will persist for the rest of this year and could reach unacceptable high levels in 1983 and 1984 unless the Reagan Administration reduces its budget deficits.

This gloomy warning came from Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, America's central bank.

He served notice to President Reagan today that the Fed is determined to stick to its tight-money policy through 1982, and will resist political pressures from the Administration and Congress to ease the money supply during the present recession.

The price of this will be continued high interest rates, high unemployment, and sluggish industrial growth this year, Mr Volcker said in presenting the Fed's six-monthly report to Congress.

But Mr Volcker said that if the United States economy does not begin to recover by summer then the Federal Reserve Board will have to reassess its policies, possibly re-inflating the economy to some extent.

It expects interest rates to decline as inflationary expectations decrease, and it is predicting that inflation will average 7 per cent for the whole of 1982, having averaged 10.4 per cent last year.

In contrast, Mr Volcker argues that the greatest uncertainty and the biggest potential problem now facing the United States economy is the size of the coming federal deficit which could force interest rates up to unacceptable higher levels even when the United States economy is expected to be in recovery in 1983 and 1984.

Wall Street is incapable of meeting this demand when the Treasury is also borrowing heavily to finance the deficit, which means that high interest rates are a possibility for the next three years.

This was Mr Volcker's reason for exhorting Congress to move quickly to make even steeper budget cuts this year than Mr Reagan sought in his 1983 budget this week.

In its economic projection, the Federal Reserve Board says that its target for the 1982 growth in money supply would remain almost the same as that for last year, staying within a range of 2.5 per cent to 5.5 per cent through the last quarter of this year.

They will continue to face the unpalatable choice of either protecting their currencies against outflows into the dollar by keeping their interest rates high or risking their currencies by allowing their currencies to fall.

Even Sir Geoffrey Howe, formerly one of the Reagan Administration's strongest supporters, has now spoken out against the damage high American rates cause.

Mr Volcker's report said the central bank does expect a modest but perceptible recovery in American business activity before the middle of the year, probably concentrated at first in consumer spending. Business activity may remain weak for some time, the report said, particularly if interest rates remain as high as they have been.

Gilmour criticizes 'half truths' by Treasury

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Sir Ian Gilmour, former member of the Government and now its persistent critic, yesterday couched a plea for expansion with an assault on Treasury ministers for "incessant repetition of half truths".

He said the depression was slowly destroying parts of Britain. Large areas of our cities and our industries were calling for massive review.

Demands for expansion could not be met. There was much work to be done, yet millions could not find work.

Sir Ian, who last October called for immediate tax reliefs and employment stimuli, ruled a gross cost of £5,000m in a full year, told his audience of Conservative back-benchers of the so-called Blue Chip group will meet Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, today to press their own more modest revisionary package on him.

Lord McCarthy, the chairman of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (Aslef), which has refused to send officials to the inquiry, will not be considered.

Last night Lord McCarthy ruled that evidence sent to the inquiry by the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (Aslef) which has refused to send officials to the inquiry, will not be considered.

Mr Sidney Weighell, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaysmen, had pressed Lord McCarthy not to accept the evidence, which he regarded as "top secret".

Mr Weighell said last night that Aslef wanted evidence con-



The daughter Walesa has not seen

Mrs Danuta Walesa, the wife of the interned leader of Solidarity, with her seventh child, who has been named Maria Victoria. Though born on January 27, the new baby's name has only now been announced as Mrs Walesa wanted her husband's approval. The authorities even tried to keep the news of the baby's birth from Mr Walesa and he has not been allowed to see her. In Oslo, the Free Word Foundation yesterday named Mr Walesa the winner of its "Free Word" prize, worth £9,090, for his struggle for the rights of Polish workers.

Government ready to intervene in rail dispute, unions told

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

Sir Peter Parker, chairman of British Rail, has told union leaders that the Government is ready to intervene in the rail dispute within weeks and to order large cuts in the rail network.

Union leaders said last night that they feared another "British Steel situation" with thousands of jobs being lost. British Rail expect to approach the Government within the next two weeks to ask for the short-term borrowing limit to be raised to cover the costs of the train drivers' strike, about £50m so far.

Mr Clifford Rose, BR board member for industrial relations, said yesterday that up to 3,000 jobs could be lost this year if BR was unable to recoup the business lost because of the strike.

The disclosure of the Government's intention came as the committee of inquiry into the five-week rail dispute met for the second day. The committee will reconvene tomorrow when it will complete its hearings and it is thought that Lord McCarthy, the chairman, will produce a report by the weekend.

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sidered by the inquiry it should attend.

Mr Alwyn Booth, shadow transport secretary, met leaders of Aslef (Philip Webster, writer), Mr Booth said in the Committee as question time that the union was properly contending that British Rail had failed to meet all its obligations regarding machinery.

It has, however, proved possible for defence counsel to argue that Solidarity leaders were restraining rather than organizing angry workers and this has led on a number of occasions to acquittal. The key seems to be to prove that the strike was a spontaneous protest rather than a carefully planned industrial action.

According to workers who took part in the strike, this seems to be the case in the Lenin yards.

Asked about the state of the Labour transport group, which was addressed by Mr Ray Buckley, the train drivers' leader, Mr Booth remarked: "If I say that British Rail should meet its obligations

and the 3 per cent is holding Aslef, then yes I am backing Aslef."

□ A group of right-wing Conservative MPs last night pressed the Government to refuse further Exchequer aid until BR has realized more of its own assets, including hotels, property, spare land, buffer and restaurant facilities.

□ Mr Roland Davies aged 63, the Aslef driver who broke ranks during Tuesday's strike by taking out his train and threatening to do so again, changed his mind yesterday (Arthur Osman writes).

He said in Nottingham: "I have decided I shall be staying in bed rather than working. There are a lot of hotheads about and I want to avoid the possibility of fighting and scuffling between pickets and police."

Mr Leslie Kirk, district secretary of Aslef's Derby branch, said he had been instructed to interview Mr Davies, who is based at Nottingham, and to prepare a report on Mr Davies's action.

Kissinger well after open heart surgery

From Christopher Thomas, New York, Feb 10

Dr Henry Kissinger, aged 58, the former United States Secretary of State, was reported to be in a stable condition in Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, tonight after an apparently successful triple bypass operation for a serious heart condition.

A hospital bulletin said that Mr Kissinger underwent open heart surgery to repair three blocked or narrowed coronary arteries. The operation lasted five hours. It was performed by Dr Gerald Austin.

Mr Kissinger entered the hospital less than a week ago complaining of constant pain in his right shoulder.

Photograph, page 8

The Times
Mr Rupert Murdoch, chairman of News International Limited, yesterday issued the following statement: "Reports in competitive newspapers that Harold Evans is about to be replaced as Editor of *The Times* are malicious, self-serving and wrong. Mr Evans' outstanding qualities and journalistic skills are recognized throughout the world, as are his improvements to *The Times* over the past twelve months."

Gdansk trial for union leader

From Roger Boyes, Gdansk, Feb 10

The Polish authorities have revealed that they intend to put on trial Mr Miroslaw Krupinski, a seriously ill member of Solidarity's top leadership. Mr Krupinski, a deputy to Mr Lech Walesa, the interned head of Solidarity, is one of the most senior of the free trade union's leadership to face trial.

Speaking to foreign correspondents on an officially organized trip to Gdansk, Mr Boleslaw Madejski, the chief prosecutor of the Gdansk region, said that Mr Krupinski was in a ward in the Gdansk Medical Academy after "coming close to a heart attack".

Mr Krupinski, the deputy chairman of Solidarity's National Commission, was originally interned—that is held without charge—but would be charged under martial law regulations, the prosecutor said.

Although it is not clear what Mr Krupinski is accused of, it seems likely that he will be charged with organizing strikes. On the first day after martial law, Mr Krupinski went to the Lenin Shipyards—the birthplace of the now suspended Solidarity—and called on the workers to form a new Solidarity leadership and continue resistance. At the same rally on Monday, December 14, Mrs Danuta Walesa urged the workers not to take any action until it became clear what had happened to her husband and the rest of the interned leadership.

In the event, the occupation strike at the shipyards lasted only another 24 hours: riot police entered the yards on Tuesday night and broke up the strike. The overwhelming majority of the workers showed no resistance.

That version was confirmed by foreign reporters when they visited the Gdansk yards on an official trip yesterday.

Others found guilty of organizing strikes after the declaration of martial law have been sentenced in summary courts to as much as seven years' imprisonment, though sentences usually hover around the three to four-year mark. There is no right of appeal and no jury under summary justice.

It has, however, proved possible for defence counsel to argue that Solidarity leaders were restraining rather than organizing angry workers and this has led on a number of occasions to acquittal. The key seems to be to prove that the strike was a spontaneous protest rather than a carefully planned industrial action.

According to workers who took part in the strike, this seems to be the case in the Lenin yards.

Apart from Mr Krupinski, the authorities have already sentenced another Solidarity leader—Mr Andrzej Slomik, the Lenin chairman—for organizing strike action after December 13. Mr Slomik received a four-year jail term.

Fear of unrest, page 7

Defiant Gdansk, page 16

Photographs, back page

A yellow £1 for your pocket

By Tony Samstag

The Royal Mint announced the advent of two new coins yesterday, and thereby confirmed what those who will spend them have known for years: money is shrinking.

The new seven-sided 20 pence and polygonal 10 pence, the first new currency denominations to be issued for general circulation since the 50p piece appeared to choruses of opprobrium in 1967, are disappointingly tiny, roughly the size of the 5p.

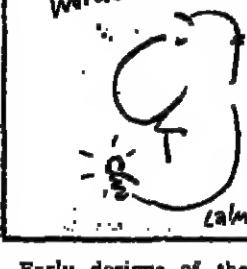
Holding the 20p coin feels rather like warming up for a dicky-wink tournament: the weight, at almost twice the weight of a little brother, but hardly adequate compensation for the crisp edge of a new banknote. Still, designing coins is one of those thankless tasks, like running a railway in that it is impossible to satisfy even most of the people much of the time.

Mr Alan Letherington, sales director for the Royal Mint, said: "There are no plans to phase out the pound note. The Government has decided they should be circulated side by side for the foreseeable future."

"The 20p piece is an attempt to make change lighter. Members of the public have complained for a long time about the weight of coins, and the holes they wear in pockets."

Three hundred million of the 20p coins will be made before they go into circulation on June 9. The pound coin will be available in April next year.

At last we have a pound that looks its real worth - 10p.



Early designs of the coins were rejected by experts on bluntness as being too thin. The new 20p coin weighs 5 grams while the new 10p coin weighs 9.5g.

Other statistics are: 21mm diameter, 22.5mm; edge thickness, 1.75mm; composition, 70 per cent copper, 5.5 nickel, 24.5 zinc; colour, pale yellow. 20p: 21mm diameter, 21.4mm; edge thickness, 1.75mm; composition, 84 per cent copper, 16 nickel; colour, silvery.

It costs no more to mint a coin than to print a banknote, but the life of a coin is estimated at 40 to 50 years, as opposed to the nine months of a note.

The coin officially became legal tender yesterday when the Queen signed a royal proclamation under the Coinage Act, of 1971.

Photographs, back page

Deal from the top

Development

Hampton helps clients to locate and acquire suitable office sites. We advise

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Manpower Commission defended

Sir Richard O'Brien, who is being replaced by the Government as chairman of the Manpower Services Commission, last night spiritedly defended the commission's activities when he appeared before a committee of MPs. He also stressed its need to remain independent of the administration.

The new head of the MSC is to be Mr David Young, a former director of the Centre for Policy Studies which is the Conservative Party's "think tank". He was also an adviser to Sir Keith Joseph.

Trade unions have expressed fears that the appointment might be the prelude to privatization of the employment service including job centres. Sir Richard told MPs last night that although the commission had no firm policy on privatization, he believed that the service was successful.

It is thought that the Government has been embarrassed over the commission's predictions on future unemployment levels.

'Knife' mother discharged

The mother of a rape victim aged 16 who smuggled a knife into court intending to "wreak revenge" on her daughter's attacker was given an absolute discharge yesterday.

The woman, aged 42, took the knife into Birmingham Crown Court where a man was jailed for raping and kidnapping the girl. Yesterday the mother pleaded guilty to possessing an offensive weapon.

£100,000 award for drug error

Mistaken by two doctors and a chemist led to a woman developing gangrene in her feet and lower legs, crippling her for life. Mr Justice Stuart-Smith said in the High Court yesterday. He awarded £100,000 to Mrs John Dwyer, aged 56, of Banbury, Oxfordshire, and her husband.

The judge ruled that Dr Ian Rodrick, who overprescribed a painkilling drug after diagnosing migraine, was liable for £45,000, that Cross Chemists (Banbury) Ltd, which did not query the prescription, should pay £40,000, and that Dr David Jackson, who visited Mrs Dwyer at her home three days after she started taking the drugs, should pay £15,000.

£20m riot bill for Government

Ratemakers in cities affected by last summer's riots will have to pay about £8m to cover the cost of the damage. The rest of the bill, more than £20m, will be paid by the Government (John Witherow writes).

In Liverpool, the city most seriously affected, claims against the local authority total £11m, the Home Office said yesterday; 50 per cent of that will be met by the Government. The claims in London, after rioting in Brixton, Southall and Wood Green, total £5.75m.

Directory of ethnic arts

Arts education on schools is dominated by Western culture and pays too little attention to minority cultures, the Commission for Racial Equality said yesterday.

It has published a directory of projects, from Indian classical music to Chinese calligraphy, to go out to selected schools and organizations.

Sisters die in fire

The deaths of two sisters, aged 18 and 14, in a fire at their home in Knightswood, Glasgow, yesterday, was being kept from their father, Mr John Murphy, who is in hospital recovering from a brain operation.

Tories pick sportsman

Colin Moynihan, aged 26, a former Oxford double blue and Olympic silver medallist, has been adopted as Conservative candidate for Lewisham East, at the next general election. The South London constituency is held by Mr Roland Moyle.

Computer engine test for every Land Rover.

Land Rover customers can be certain that the engine of every new vehicle has undergone an exhaustive test.

It takes only seconds to connect each Land Rover engine to the special test equipment. Then the engine is run up for 30 minutes. All major functions are checked and observed.

Foot refuses to commit himself on arms or EEC

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Mr Michael Foot has refused to commit a future Labour government to carrying out party policy on unilateral nuclear disarmament or withdrawal from the EEC.

The Labour leader has consistently attempted to balance the demands of party conference with the views of his parliamentary party, but in an interview to be published tomorrow's *Tribune*, the left-wing weekly, Mr Foot provides clarification of his position on the two most vital policy issues for party unity.

The interview is conducted by Mr Christopher Mullin, one of Mr Wedgwood Benn's backroom allies in the party, who says: "There is a widespread feeling in the party that important issues are being fudged. So I have come in search of some answers to some straight questions."

He then asks: "Will there be a commitment to unilateral nuclear disarmament in the manifesto?"

Mr Foot replies: "I hope very much there will be along the lines which we have agreed at conference. But there are many complications which cannot be stated in simple terms."

If a nuclear-free zone is wanted for European discussions will it be agreed with other countries? In the meantime the Trident programme will be stopped and if Cruise had been introduced, that, too, will be stopped. He hopes that nuclear missiles in United States bases will also be banned.

But he then says: "I don't believe that it is fair for those who are unilateralists, like I am, to say that we are not going to take any notice of the

rest of the obligations and undertakings in party policy."

Mr Foot is then asked: "Will there be a commitment in your view to withdrawal from the Market?" He replied: "That is highly probable, but I believe we have an obligation to discuss it with our socialist partners in Europe, though, again, not in the sense of their deciding what our policy should be."

If we want to have a successful Labour government, particularly coming into a world economic crisis... it is futile to talk as if we won't cooperate with other countries that have similar approaches to ourselves."

Such replies, without comment, are certain to fuel left-wing fears that Mr Foot has no intention of allowing the Labour Party to go into a general election with a manifesto based on policy commitments passed by conference.

Mr Foot later says that party policy on incomes is based on an assessment of the nation's wealth by the Government and the unions, would apply restrictions to increases for all incomes, not only wages. He says that he is in favour of a concerted policy, agreed between government and the unions, which will be reviewed from year to year.

Mr Foot was given a rough time by fellow European socialists when they met them in Brussels yesterday. (Ian Murray, in Brussels, writes.)

Mr Glinnane said that what had happened in Britain and Europe since Labour took its decision in October 1980, to withdraw from the Community made him very much regret that resolution and he hoped the party would have the opportunity to think again.

Second thoughts on exam

By Diana Geddes,

Education Correspondent

Public confirmation that the Government is having second thoughts about proposals to replace CSE and "O" level examinations by a single examination at 16-plus came for the first time yesterday from Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science.

Sir Keith told the Commons Select Committee on Education, Science and the Arts that ministers were considering the implications of shifting or not shifting towards a single system and its effect on standards.

It was clear that the present two-examination system was not sufficiently harmonized, he added.

Asked if he was more "agnostic" about the proposed 16-plus examination than his predecessor, Mr Mark Carlisle, who had sanctioned it, Sir Keith said that ministers were considering important details on which Mr Carlisle had reached judgment.

The select committee itself gave only qualified support for the proposed examination in its report on the secondary school curriculum and examinations which will be published next Tuesday.

It recommends that once the detailed proposals for the new system have been drawn up by the examination boards, they should be subject to "very wide public discussions". It intended to keep the matter under review.

Asked about his views on the Social Science Research Council (SSRC) and his leaked letter to the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the council's future, Sir Keith said he wanted to examine more closely what proportion of the council's activities should be supported by the taxpayer.

Many people, including some in the Treasury, shared his doubts about the value of some social science work, he said. He was not convinced, for example, that it was the duty of the taxpayer to support research which served accountancy, a profession "not desperately short of money".

That was why he had asked Lord Rothschild to inquire into the Social Science Research Council. He did not expect Lord Rothschild's report before the early summer.

On university cuts, Sir Keith said he was about to send an urgent note to the Association of University Teachers in reply to its letter asking him to spread the cuts over five instead of three years, and to allow the savings to emerge by natural wastage.

Jet-setting Saga, page 21



Down the road at Westminster MPs grappled with rate support grants, but in the Embankment Gardens, with the temperatures in the 50s, a young couple enjoyed a moment's escape yesterday from train strikes, bankruptcies and inflation.

TV launch delayed again

By Arthur Osman

Birmingham

Central Independent Television said yesterday that it was unable to begin broadcasting from the east Midlands on February 15 as promised because of "new problems and demands" raised by all sections of its workforce.

The company, which succeeded ATV, claimed it had a projected loss of £2m for the first 15 months of its operations. The additional cost of seconding staff to its temporary studio near Nottingham from Elstree and Birmingham operations would mean a further £2m a year. "This additional cost, over and above salary would average £19,500 per annum for each of the jobs covered by secondments from Elstree and Birmingham", the company said.

The county councils which were instrumental in persuading the Independent Broadcasting Authority to make the Midlands a dual franchise region said they were sending a telegram to Lord Thomson of Monifieth, chairman of the IBA, seeking a meeting with him.

Mr de Haan said afterwards: "Cheers went up and everybody was delighted. We were back in business by 11 o'clock and new bookings were coming in." Saga plans to keep the Laker Travel name, operating as a separate division.

Saga with Laker Travel, as Greenhill Whitley with Arrowsmith, will fight to win back the thousands of bookings which have been switched since last Friday's collapse.

He was asked yesterday if he had bought Laker Travel at a bargain price.

Mr de Haan said: "It is a sound company. It is at fair price, a reasonable price."

Mr Michael Lane, Greenhill Whitley's marketing manager, was on a two-week Arrowsmith tour in Portugal when he heard of the Laker collapse. He was so impressed with Arrowsmith staff's efforts to make alternative travel arrangements for those on the holiday that he telephoned his colleagues to recommend the brewer's package tour operation.

"They were already looking at the proposition but I gave it some impetus", Mr Lane said last night.

Mr Sidney de Haan, aged 61, chairman of Saga Holidays and a former hotelier, signed a big deal at the receiver's office in the City of London at

8.15 am. He then went to Laker Travel's Grosvenor Street offices and offered jobs to all staff there. He also offered work to Laker employees at Gatwick and elsewhere.

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Reject the IRA, FitzGerald tells border voters

From Richard Ford, Castleblaney, co Monaghan

IRISH ELECTION

Dr Garret FitzGerald, leader of Fine Gael, couched a defense of the Government's decision to ban the proposed party political broadcast by Provisional Sinn Fein from a strong attack on terrorism.

He chose the border area of co Louth where a Provisional Sinn Fein candidate is standing to appeal to the electorate to reject the IRA.

The Prime Minister, in confident mood, confirmed that one of the considerations in banning the broadcast was a remark at a recent Provisional Sinn Fein conference advancing with a bullet box and Arma rifle. There would have been great danger, he said, if the Government had not acted to stop the proposed two-minute broadcast today.

Provisional Sinn Fein, which is fielding seven candidates in the republic's general election.

Dr FitzGerald said the ban would continue until Provisional Sinn Fein repudiated the campaign of violence. "They do not recognize the institutions of the state, the courts, or the government. They rob our banks and post offices and shoot our gardaí. I do not see the Italians allowing the Red Brigade to appear on broadcasts during an election campaign."

"Terrorists are terrorists. The party was created to support the terrorist movement, and does so, and is unwilling to repudiate them."

Speaking in the dreary border town of Dundalk, Dr FitzGerald urged voters to show that they reject the IRA.

There were few black flags, put out last year at the time of the hunger strike, to greet him as his campaign bus began a tour of the border counties where two H-block candidates won seats in June. But along the road, were posters for the Provisional Sinn Fein candidates which can have left Dr

Neither of the main parties, who underestimated the strength of the H-block candidates in the last election, is willing to write them off although it is expected that their votes will drop.

Research council cuts: 4

Anatomy of a political pariah

By David Walker

The Social Science Research Council receives less than 5 per cent of the total research council budget. A large amount of social research is carried out in universities, institutes and government departments outside the council's ambit.

The SSRC has taken a disproportionate share of cuts in research in recent years. Postgraduate training has been the main victim of its budget since 1979. The council is now working out how to apportion a further cut for 1982-83 announced by Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education, last December; the Government is subtracting £1.1m, or 4 per cent from the amount the council calculated was needed to keep research and training at the 1981-82 level.

Yet the SSRC is perhaps the best known of the research councils. Its notoriety apparently gives it the rank of, say, the Natural Environment Council founded with the SSRC in that burst of early Wilsonian creativity legislated for in the 1965 Science and Technology Act.

That the SSRC has had so much public attention, not least from Conservative ministers, is explained only partly by its functions as a quango. The SSRC suffers, if that is the word to describe the recent attentions of Sir Keith, from the nature of social science as an intellectual and academic pursuit.

What the SSRC does, essentially, is to provide funds in addition to those of the University Grants Committee for research and for maintaining postgraduates.

Poll test on fares

From Ronald Kershaw, Barnsley

Barnsley Trades Council is calling for Labour members of South Yorkshire County Council to resign and fight by-elections on the principle of maintaining low-cost bus fares through subsidies from the rates. The eventual aim is to have legislation amended to make the policy permissible.

The move has been initiated by Mr Jack Brown, chairman of the Trades Council; Mr Michael Stokes, the secretary, and Mr John Tidball, all of whom are councillors.

This argument is that 82 of South Yorkshire's 100 councillors were elected on a manifesto which promised no increases in bus fares. Because they may now be obliged to increase fares, councillors should go back to the electorate to explain this and obtain approval.

Mr Brown said yesterday: "We might be in a position where county councillors have either to vote for increases fares or vote against. Our manifesto was explicit. Labour will not increase fares, or rather, continue its policy of not increasing fares".

Mr Brown said the idea

Home Office sued over test of virginity

By Lucy Hedges

The husband of the Asian woman subjected to a virginity test at Heathrow airport has served writs on the Home Office claiming a six-figure sum for alleged assault on his wife with compensation for the effect it had on his marriage.

Mr Basni Lal Kakka, of Southall, west London, wants a public apology for the way she was treated by immigration officers. She was given a gynaecological examination when she arrived to join Mr Kakka to whom she was at that time engaged.

Mr Kakka said his wife had been forced to witness and had been examined by a male doctor although she had asked to see a female doctor. It had caused great distress, embarrassment and humiliation, he said.

The folksiness of Irish elections was evident throughout yesterday's tour with people waving at the coach, and traffic at a standstill at Castleblaney as children crowded round Dr FitzGerald to present him with a bouquet for his wife, Joan, and a red rose for his birthplace.

He could have been the Pied Piper of Hamelin.

Cavan Monaghan is a five-seat constituency which returned Fianna Fail and two Fine Gael MPs at the last election. It is the fifth seat, which was won by Mr Kieran Doherty, the hunger striker, that is crucial. Although the H-blocks are no longer a big issue, Provisional Sinn Fein hopes to gain votes by choosing candidates well known for their work in the local community, and in Cavan Monaghan have chosen a prisoner on remand in Crumlin Road jail in Belfast accused of the murder of two Ulster Defence Regiment men.

Neither of the main parties, who underestimate the strength of the H-block candidates in the last election, is willing to write them off although it is expected that their votes will drop.

The Home Office confirmed yesterday that it had received the writs.

Virginity tests have been banned by the Home Office after the storm that was raised over Mrs Kakka's test.

Mr Kakka says he was offered £500 by the Home Office to withdraw his action.

He is pursuing it because his wife is still living with the memory of it.

The Home Office confirmed yesterday that it had received the writs.

The latter is officially called training; but Britain is still notoriously behind in the rigorous training of social science postgraduates in the methods of research.

Of the £5.8m spent by the SSRC in 1980-81 on research grants, the bulk went to academics in university and polytechnic posts. Likewise, nearly all of the 1,200 studentships it offered in 1981-82 supported young men and women studying for higher degrees.

The theory of this, the "dual-support" system, is that the university requires a number of researchers able to pursue knowledge for its own sake in order to advance the frontiers of their subject. In addition, the SSRC has been expected to spend money on projects that will "solve social problems".

Three of the five chairmen of the SSRC have been appointed by Labour governments but subsequently had to deal with Conservative secretaries of state for education. This fact, and the philosophical suspicion of

Tomorrow: Science

RESEARCH APPLICATIONS

	Number	Success rate by value %
1974-75	542	44
1975-76	745	29.4
1976-77	733	22.4
1977-78	693	29
1978-79	749	35.5
1979-80	688	32.0
1980-81	884	25.2

Research funds committed by subject

	[1974]	[1981]
Computing and social sciences	2	11
Economic and social history	6	11
Education	26	22
Human geography and planning	7	9
Law	6	6
Linguistics	•	1
Management and industrial relations	12	6
Political science	6	6
Psychology	12	13
Social anthropology	3	3
Sociology	14	11
Statistics	4	3
Social forecasting	2	—
Local survey studies	—	—
Transport	2	2
* less than 1 per cent.		

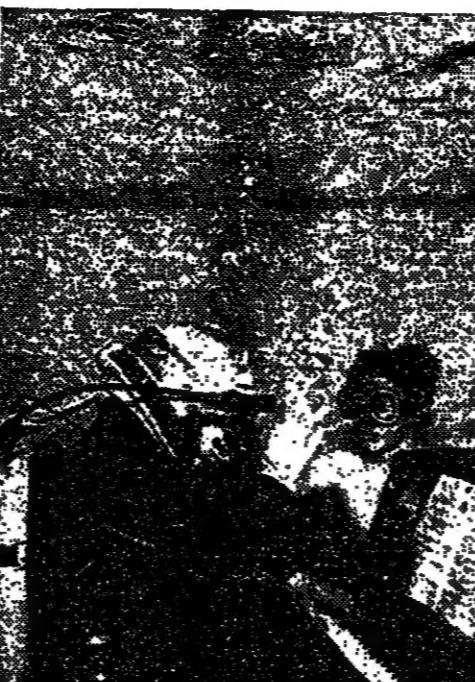
SWEET LIFE OF £177,000 DEBT MAN

A former broker in the City went through £661,120 in three years after embarking on a life of enjoyment. Instead of working, he went round the world, bought himself race horses, a beautiful home, a Rolls-Royce, and gambled at racecourses and casinos.

"One of your horses was called Sweet Life. And that just about sums up your position," Mr Kenneth Whiting, assistant Official Receiver, said at the London Bankruptcy court yesterday.

Bernard John Roberts, aged 60, of Wimbledon, London, who is living on social security payments with debts estimated at £177,750, replied: "I cannot argue with that." Mr Roberts said that in 1973 he accepted an offer of £661,120 for his shares in a money-brokering company and by 1976 the money had gone. He knew he would eventually face a demand for Capital Gains Tax but failed to pay it off. The Inland Revenue is claiming £130,000.

The public examination was adjourned until April.



Bubbles and bubbly: Medical students from the Middlesex Hospital, London, celebrating with champagne yesterday after claiming an under-water piano-playing record. They spent 110 hours at their soundless task (left); Hugh Montgomery (centre, right) performed the finale. The event raised £3,500 towards an ultra-sound scanner.



Third inquiry into reservoir scheme

By Craig Seton

A public inquiry in April into a proposed reservoir at Dartmoor, Devon, west of Dartmoor, will be the third since the project was put forward in 1974 as essential to the water needs of the South-West into the next century. Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, has ordered the new inquiry into the proposed size of the reservoir.

At the first public inquiry in 1978, the inspector recommended that the reservoir should be at Roadford. A second public inquiry was then held because opponents wanted an investigation into the possible effects of an earthquake on its proposed quarter-mile-long dam.

A further delay was caused when Mr Heseltine asked the South-West Water authority to again examine a site north

Protest for court

By a Staff Reporter

Motorway protesters believe that the Dartmoor Valley from which the Government judgement this week will want to begin the Oxfordshire-Warwickshire extension of Roadford, Devon, west of Dartmoor, will strengthen its case in the European Court of Human Rights against the British.

They believe that the judgement shows that there are too few restraints on the powers of ministers to order the building of new roads against the wishes of local objectives.

An Oxfordshire branch of Friends of the Earth intends to claim in the High Court that the system in which ministers who propose routes decide if they should be adopted is a breach of natural justice.

The authority is worried that the opponents of the scheme will try again to raise the whole issue of the Roadford site. They have said the new reservoir should not be on farmland but on moorland. The Dartmoor Preservation Society has said it would resist that.

Cases are not accepted by the European court unless claimants can show that they failed to win justice in their own countries. The branch of Friends of the Earth is based

Doubts on badger disease link

By Hugh Clayton
Environment Correspondent

Work by government researchers shows that there are still uncertainties about the disease which badgers are thought to pass on to cattle. Ministers use the evidence of infection to defend their campaign of containing the disease by killing badgers with poison gas.

Four researchers with the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food, which oversees the gassing campaign, say in a paper published yesterday by the British Ecological Society that some aspects of the frequency of the disease in badgers remain unexplained.

Their statement will encourage naturalists who oppose gassing to question again the ministry's conviction that badgers infect cattle with tuberculosis.

The paper, says that investigations of badger habits in the late 1970s revealed discrepancies in infection.

The paper was written by Dr Christopher Cheeseman and Mr Peter Mallinson, of the ministry's agricultural science service, Mr John Gallagher of its veterinary investigation centre, and Mr Gareth Jones, a divisional officer of the state veterinary service.

They examined four areas in south-west England where badgers and cattle were diseased. Their work showed that the rate of disease in badgers was low in Gloucestershire, which has the highest recorded density of badger population in Europe.

In Cornwall, where the badger population was the most thinly distributed of the four sites inspected, the prevalence of the disease was highest.

They concluded that there must be some unexplained cause of variation in infection.

"Further elucidation would increase our knowledge of the epidemiology of tuberculosis in badgers and cattle," they wrote.

Journal of Applied Ecology: Vol 18, No 3; (Blackwell Scientific Publications, Osney Mead, Oxford.)

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National Savings

PARLIAMENT February 10, 1982

Rail dispute will put jobs in jeopardy

TRANSPORT

The railways dispute was causing deep damage both in the short and longer term, Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, said during questions in the Commons. The sooner all concerned pressurise Aslef to take steps to end the strike, the sooner the Minister can end it.

Mr David Howell (South Bedfordshire, C) asked if the Minister took the view that if disruption continued future modernisation and investment was bound to be at risk? Will he bear in mind the added competing need of the road network for more public funds?

Mr Howell: Deep damage is being caused by this stretched strike. This will be used to press ahead with major measures to overcome the losses on the railways.

Mr Robin Cook (Edinburgh Central, Lab): Any investment in modernisation will have to come out of the external financial limit which has increased by substantially less than the rate of inflation anticipated by the Treasury. An increase in that limit for next year will be worked out by borrowings over recent weeks.

As it is the Government which encouraged British Rail to go ahead with that borrowing, will he take action to penalise an unrealistic level of extreme financial limit for next year which will mean there is no modernisation, no investment and little maintenance?

Mr Howell: The limit for next year has been maintained in real terms. The needs of all concerned, including those in the other railway unions, to urge Aslef to end their totally destructive strike and recognise, along with the other unions, that it is time to move on to peace and investment go hand in hand. That is where the future of the railways lies. That was the way we were going before this stretched strike.

The longer it continues the longer it will put in jeopardy the job of many people in the railways and the future of many projects.

Mr Robert Adley (Christchurch and Lymington, C): It would be unfair, both on the majority of railwaymen in the NUR and the British Railways board and the travelling public, if Aslef's tactics were to result in the loss of the job of NUR and TSSA members being put at risk.

Would he confirm that the railways board, Aslef, the NUR and the TSSA all signed the same document and that all except Aslef are willing to abide by their signatures? Has he any reason to believe either that the four remaining unions are not aware of what they were signing?

Mr Howell: When the inquiry is meeting it is wrong to comment on the merits of the dispute. The strike is causing deep damage,

both in the short and longer term.

Since the future of the railways depends upon us coming to terms and they are finding themselves in an awkward situation, particularly the long-suffering commuters, all this spells bad for the railways.

The sooner all concerned pressurise Aslef to lift their silly strike and sly action the better.

Mr Leslie Hockfield (Nuneaton, Lab): How can the minister say that the increase in the external finance limit of only £30m maintains the value of that limit in real terms? If he wants to make a constructive intervention in the current dispute, why not tell the BR board to stick to its word?

Every successive Act of transport legislation requires them to adhere to the existing machinery of negotiation. By going outside that machinery, the board are breaking the law.

Mr Howell: I hope it will also make a constructive intervention. The most constructive intervention he can make is to urge Aslef to end their damaging strike, which is benefiting no one, unions, none of the railways' customers nor the future of British Rail, and to recognise that increased pay and productivity have to go together. That must be where the future of the railways lies.

Mr Albert Booth, chief Opposition spokesman on transport (Barrow-in-Furness, Lab): Will he respond to my point of order?

Mr Arthur Lewis (Newham, North-West, Lab): If the Speaker uses a question on an entirely different matter to read out a statement, which he had clearly prepared beforehand, to intervene in the rail dispute?

The Speaker: We have no point of order there.

He then called next business Mr Hockfield rose again and there were shouts of "Name him".

The Speaker: I have no desire to name anyone but Mr Hockfield must realise he is not making a point of order but advancing a point of order.

Mr Arthur Lewis (Newham, North-West, Lab): If the Speaker or his deputy allows an MP to make a statement, it must be in order, because Mr Hockfield cannot be wrong. (Laughter).

No return to cheap London fares

Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, was greeted with protests from Labour MPs when he said he was not prepared to withdraw the Greater London Council tax on the unbalanced policies for London Transport which put a strain on the system.

He responded by pointing out that the GLC could agree a 100 per cent fare increase but that was necessary to get London Transport back on the track again.



Huckfield: BR breaking law

Adley: All signed

Battersea (North) yesterday because I do not want to see Londoners exposed again to crucifying rate levels again.

Mr Stephen Ross (Isle of Wight, Lib): Does he wish to see London exposed to even heavier traffic and chaos? The GLC's action was one of the best things they have ever done.

Mr Howell: Successive governments, including Labour, have concluded that indiscriminate subsidies of the kind which apparently were being practised in the second half of last year are not the answer and do not necessarily help with the traffic. Such subsidies damage business in central London because of high rates and create imbalance and difficulties for London Transport travellers. We are leaning over backwards to try to get the GLC to get out of these difficulties.

Mr Robin Cook (Edinburgh Central, Lab): Any investment in modernisation will have to come out of the external financial limit which has increased by substantially less than the rate of inflation anticipated by the Treasury. An increase in that limit for next year will be worked out by borrowings over recent weeks.

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MPs clash with police chief over complaints

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Labour MPs clashed with just that the police did not wish to be seen as diehards. It was right to try to satisfy the public, who were not aware of the existing safe guard.

He added that if Mr Kilroy-Silk knew the resources devoted to the investigation of complaints he "would not treat the matter lightly".

Mr Alexander Lyon, Labour MP for York, referred to the Countryman inquiry into allegations of corruption, saying: "If the chief constable in charge of the investigation has expressed himself as not satisfied, how can the public be?"

Mr Kavanagh said he was in some difficulty as the issue was *sub judice*. "We should have a transcript to see what was said."

In reply to another question he commented on the investigation of complaints generally: "I still say that the outcome, whoever you ask to investigate, would be the same."

Mr Kavanagh told the MPs: "Operation Countryman was introduced as an effort on our part to show how open we were." There was no instance on investigations being done by the Metropolitan Police. The press attitude was that because we were outside it was a more serious matter than before.

Like Mr Kavanagh, Chief Superintendent John Keyte, secretary of the Superintendents' Association, blamed the media for encouraging dissatisfaction with the present complaints procedure.

"Please do not put words into my mouth," Mr Kavanagh replied, saying it was

that roughly corresponds with the present thinking of Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, who plans to introduce a Bill reforming the system. He has not decided who should be the assessor, but Sir David McNee, the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, said in written evidence that the Director of Public Prosecutions would be the most logical choice.

Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk, Labour MP for Ormskirk, and chairman of the Parliamentary All-Party Penal Affairs Group, questioned Mr Kavanagh's sincerity, accusing him of backing an idea that he did not believe in.

"Please do not put words into my mouth," Mr Kavanagh replied, saying it was

surveillance device which picked up what was said in the king's.

Mr Whitelaw added: Surveillance devices are used by the police in a wide variety of circumstances in the investigation of serious crime. They are standard and accepted means of technical assistance available in police investigations. The use of such devices is an operational matter for chief officers of police.

Mr Wigley has tabled a Commons question for answer next Monday. He is asking Mr Whitelaw to publish the guidelines issued to chief constables on the use of listening devices by officers within their control. He also wants an opportunity for MPs to express their opinions.

Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary in a letter to Mr Wigley, MP for Caernarfon, said the Talyssarn incident "involved the use of a

Cuts threat to search for perfect apple

From Craig Seton, Bristol

Scientists striving to produce the ideal English apple at a West Country research station have been shocked by the news that their work could soon be halted by public spending cuts.

The Agricultural Research Council, which is largely Government-funded, is planning to close the pomology division and the food and beverage department at its Long Ashton station, near Bristol, to save £3m a year.

It is the pomology division where years of research have been undertaken to try to produce steadily improving varieties of old-established English apples, especially the Cox's orange pippin and the Bramley seedling. Their work became even more important when British fruit growers looked for an apple to compete with the French Golden Delicious.

Recent research at Long Ashton has involved subjecting cuttings of apple trees to gamma radiation, of the type used to treat cancer patients, to produce mutations from which the scientists try to isolate the more desirable characteristics of a variety of apples.

Mr Peter Weaver, a member of the scientific and liaison section at Long Ashton, said: "We are pretty distressed at the moment. It is a question of moving us or closing us down and creating up to a hundred redundancies."

He said the news came at a particularly bad time for the research in the pomology division. Within two or three years it had hoped to release new growers some of the improved strains they have been investigating since the late 1960s. Some growers were using the more compact Bramley seedling trees produced by the station to aid intensive growing.

Long Ashton was making good progress towards "self-fertilized" strains of the unreliable Cox's, and working to produce "more precocious" strains of the Discovery apple.

Mr Weaver also gave a warning that the closure of the food and beverage division would badly affect the 240m-a-year strawberry industry, as the Long Ashton station was the only one breeding strawberries.

The industry relied on only one real variety, the Cambridge Favourite, and three supporting varieties, but the station was raising new varieties in case the older ones were cut down.

Mr Francis told the meeting, on the nutritional aspects of bread and flour, that the medical profession had grown to favour people reducing the proportion of fat and sugar in their diet.

"For those whose weight is acceptable it seems logical and appropriate to increase the proportion of carbohydrate in the diet, which in this country means eating more bread," he said.

Mr Francis, who was a member of the Royal College of Physicians' working party on Medical Aspects of Dietary Fibre, said that more fibre in the diet reduced the incidence of irritable bowel syndrome (diverticulosis) and piles (haemorrhoids).

The meeting at the Royal Society, in London, was called by the bread industry.



Mr Andrew Pyke, the British businessman released last week after 17 months in detention in Iran, at Lambeth Palace yesterday with his wife, second right, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, and his wife.

Bugging policy questioned

Mr Dafydd Wigley a Plaid Cymru MP is to ask the Home Secretary to make public the guidelines he gives to the police on the use of listening devices. The move comes after an admission earlier this week by Mr John St. David Jones the acting Chief Constable of North Wales, that the police placed a device in a public telephone box in the village of Talyssarn, Gwynedd.

The acting chief constable said it would not be in the public interest to disclose details of investigations into serious crimes involving bugging.

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Sex inquiry looks at witness immunity

Eat more bread, says dietician

By Annabel Ferriman, Health Services Correspondent

The National Health Service spends at least £20m a year on laxatives but constipation could be eradicated if people ate more bread. Sir Francis Avery-Jones, a consultant gastro-enterologist, told a symposium yesterday.

Wholemeal bread was useful for people who had a tendency to put on weight because it was filling and so reduced people's desires for other food, he said.

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BBC joins breakfast TV race

From Tim Jones, Belfast

A committee of inquiry into a homosexual scandal that has outraged Northern Ireland yesterday was examining the possibility of granting witnesses immunity from possible criminal or libel action. The committee starts taking evidence tomorrow.

Without such immunity, it is claimed, the full truth of the affair, which culminated two months ago in the imprisonment of the warden, deputy warden and house father of the Kincora boys' home, east Belfast, will never be known.

The document also mentions McGrath's involvement with Tara, a secret and extreme "loyalist" organization.

Implicit in that is the suggestion that although the authorities had clear knowledge of McGrath's homosexuality and his position, no action was taken because the security forces were able through blackmail to gain valuable information on loyalist paramilitary forces.

Although many prominent politicians and community leaders, including the Rev Ian Paisley, have called for the inquiry to be held in public, the hearing will be in private. However, the findings will be published, probably in the autumn.

At a press conference last month Mr Paisley said he had evidence in 1975 that Mr McGrath was a homosexual, but he did not know until 1980, when the scandal broke, that he was a house father at Kincora. He later amended his statement to say that he had first been told of the affair in 1974.

Hearing date for rape case plea

By Kenneth Gosling

The BBC is expected to "make a dash" for breakfast television, beating TV AM, its commercial rival, by several weeks.

TV AM is due to begin broadcasting in the spring of 1983; today's meeting of the BBC's board of governors will have before it a board of management report which is understood to support Mr Alasdair Milne's advocacy of an early start to a breakfast time service.

It will differ in one important respect from the original plan. Radiovision, linking a sound and a vision service, will be abandoned as a result of an unsuccessful experiment in Scotland in favour of a straight television service.

Charges against three youths were dropped last September by the Crown Office after fears that giving evidence would affect the woman's mental health.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

'Which?' tests vote systems

There is no best buy among voting systems. That is the unsurprising conclusion of *Which?* magazine. (Ian Bradley writes).

Which? has this month subjected the various methods by which legislators across around the world to the rigorous tests which it normally reserves for washing machines and brands of margarine. It tested four voting systems and found that they all had counter-balancing advantages and disadvantages. Britain's first-past-the-post system was found good in that it produced local MPs with whom the voter could identify; but bad at ensuring that MPs or governments had broad support in the electorate.

The alternative vote system, in which electors rank candidates in order of preference, was found to be superficially attractive but unable to give small parties or minority groups much of a say in Parliament.

Those who compiled the report seem to favour the single transferable vote. Listed among the users of that system, the Irish Republic, Australia and Malta, is the Council of the Consumers Association, publishers of *Which?*

Sex inquiry looks at witness immunity

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Pigs die in fire

Thirty-five pigs died in a fire at Hillcroft Farm, West Stratton, near Basingstoke, yesterday. A pig knocked over a paraffin lamp, the police said.

The wreck of King Henry VIII's warship, Mary Rose, lying at the bottom of Portsmouth harbour, has been declared an ancient monument.

The decision means that the Mary Rose Trust formed to raise the ship will receive £150,000 from the Department of the Environment. The ship sank with the loss of 700 lives.

COAL: INDUSTRY'S SECURITY FOR THE FUTURE.

If you're planning the long term future of your company, you should plan it around a source of energy that's going to be around for some time, like coal. Britain has coal reserves which, based on present mining techniques and present levels of production, will last for at least another three hundred years. And, with the improvements in technology that will undoubtedly come during that time, the reserves will last very much longer.

Does your company have this security for the future?

We are sure we don't have to remind you of the three words you can read in the newspapers almost any day of the week: Middle East crisis. We'll leave it to you to conjure up pictures of soaring oil prices, unreliable supplies and increasing tight stock.

In fact, there is now no concrete argument for not installing coal fired boiler equipment, particularly if your company is planning to be around for some time. Maybe even in 300

years time. And isn't that important? Coal: be prepared to be surprised

There have been some very impressive advances in boiler technology and combustion equipment, as well as methods of coal and ash handling.

The whole operation may be very different from how you imagine.

It's extremely efficient. It's now possible to operate in excess of 80% thermal efficiency with modern coal fired plant, which makes coal firing both very economic and competitive.

It can be completely automatic with the modern coal and ash handling equipment now available. This permits coal fired boiler houses to be light, airy and clean.

And it's very up-to-date. Over the years extensive research and development programmes have been carried out. The most recent development is fluidised bed combustion.

This technique provides higher heat release rates, which means boiler sizes, and therefore capital costs, may be reduced.

It also means that a wider range of coal can be burned and, with combustion taking place at a temperature below the melting point of ash, boiler availability is greatly extended.

Companies that can see beyond the next twenty years.

Many farsighted companies are using coal fired boilers already. Take Graham and Brown, wallpaper printers, for example. Their

new boiler house (which is maintained in absolute pristine condition) has been very much the cornerstone of the company's expansion.

When planning the installation of the new boiler house other fuels were considered, but at the recommendation of their fuel supplier, Graham and Brown, continued with coal. As David Brown, Director, says:

That is the business decision we shall all remember as being of great significance. Just on fuel savings alone - we have calculated that in the first 3 years of operating the new boilers we saved £80,000.

This boiler house is truly modern and was purposefully designed for coal firing. From fuel reception, no fuel is seen or handled and ash

is transported away to a silo to await collection. With modern pneumatic handling of coal and ash this boiler house is very efficient and very clean.

Let us tell you more

The wide range of coal fired boiler plant and equipment is designed to meet every conceivable need, from power generating requirements to small units in commercial buildings.

In addition there is a nationwide network of coal distributors who are strategically situated to give advice and provide an efficient delivery service to industry.

If you would like one of our fuel engineers to visit and give you free, expert advice, contact the NCB Technical Service.

We will also give you information on the recent government grant scheme which provides up to 25% of the cost of switching from oil to coal-fired boilers.

It's worth contacting us now. So that you can help your company to live later.

Send to: The National Coal Board, Technical Service Branch, Marketing Dept., Hobart House, Grosvenor Place, London SW1 7AE

Name _____

Title _____

Company _____

Address _____

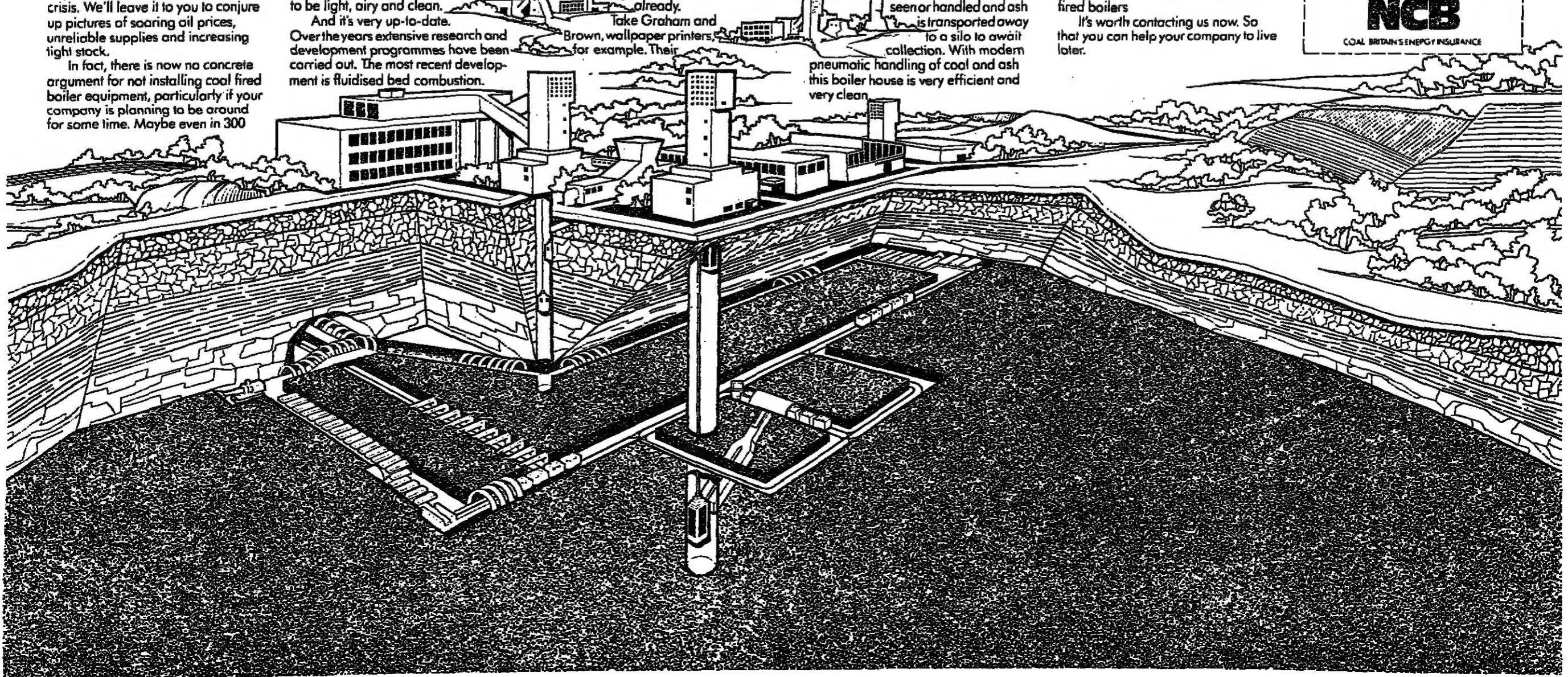
I would like some technical leaflets on modern industrial burning equipment. I would like one of your fuel engineers to visit my company.

We are considering installing new industrial coal fired plant.

Please tell me more about the Government grant scheme.

NCB

COAL: BRITAIN'S ENERGY INSURANCE



NEWS IN SUMMARY

8oz of drug brings 33 years' jail

Bangkok. — An English tourist was sentenced to 33 years and four months' imprisonment for attempting to smuggle 208 grams (about 8oz) of hash out of Thailand (Neil Kelly writes). John Sinclair Western, aged 27, a resident of Melbourne, had pleaded guilty to the charge.

The criminal court judge said he would have been sentenced to life imprisonment but for the guilty plea. An Australian woman convicted with him for the same offence was jailed for 25 years.

Mr Western said the sentence was "totally ridiculous" but he would not appeal.

Bomb injures hotel owner

Munich. — A West German reported to have helped to smuggle hundreds of East Germans to the West has been seriously injured in a bomb explosion at his Bavarian hotel.

Herr Kai Kierendorff, aged 36, and his wife Antje were injured when a letter bomb wrecked the reception area and an office at the Marienhof Hotel in Bad Tölz, south of here.

Editor jailed for 27 years

Ankara. — The Istanbul martial law court has sentenced Haci Ali Ozer, editor-in-chief of the left-wing magazine *Emergev Birlik* (Union of Labour), to 27 years in jail, court sources said.

Mr Ozer was accused of issuing communist propaganda, praise for communism and Kurdish propaganda, and of weakening national feelings.

Curse fails to impress judge

San Francisco. — A Judge has ruled that a police lieutenant was not struck down by Ostrom, the Egyptian god of the dead, while guarding treasures from the tomb of Tutankhamun.

Lieutenant George La Brash, aged 56, suffered a stroke during the Tutankhamun exhibition in 1979. He sued unsuccessfully for £87,700 lost in wages while recovering by arguing that there was a link between his illness and the curse.

Lévesque decides not to resign

Ottawa. — Buoyed by a party plebiscite which backed his moderate approach to Quebec independence, Mr René Lévesque, Premier of the province, has withdrawn his threat to resign as head of the ruling Parti Québécois (John Best writes).

Locking-up time

Madrid. — More than 350 Spanish prison warders have locked themselves in jails throughout the country to protest against working conditions, a prisons spokesman said.



What are they playing at?

This week The Times Educational Supplement lifts the curtain on the private life of the modern teenager. How rich are they? What do they spend their money on? What do they read? Who do they dream about? Who are their heroes? What do they wear and why? Do the media understand them? What fuels the pop fan machine? Catch up with the new youth culture in this week's Times Educational Supplement.

THE TIMES
Educational Supplement

On sale at your newsagent every week, 45p

Swiss propose suspension of Madrid talks

From Richard Wigg, Madrid, Feb 10

Switzerland suggested State, who was one of the nine who did manage to address the conference yesterday, praised the Nato countries today for their stand over Poland. Speaking at a press conference before leaving for Portugal, he rejected any possibility of the present Nato meeting discussing anything but Poland.

When tackled whether the Nato countries' unity extended to the Siberian gas pipeline project, Mr Haig said Washington had not given up hope that Britain, West Germany, France and Italy would either scale down or cancel the project.

Mr Max Kampelman, the permanent head of the United States delegation, today charged the Soviet Union with "assaulting the very fabric" of the European Security Conference, by preventing other delegations from speaking on whatever subjects they wished.

He accused Moscow of responsibility for yesterday's "outlandish behaviour" by the Polish Deputy Foreign Minister, who was chairing the meeting. It was, the American said, a "brazen flaunting of power in the face of reason".

Mr Kampelman drew attention to the case of Professor Bronislaw Geremek, a Polish medieval historian associated with Solidarity, and imprisoned after the crackdown on December 13. He challenged the Polish authorities to release him in order to dispel the scepticism felt, he said, in the West, over Warsaw's claims that conditions were improving.

Mr Haig arrived today for a 24-hour visit with news of a \$150m (£75m) bonus for one of America's most faithful European allies (Reuter reports).

Mr Haig announced that the United States had decided to increase grain credits to Portugal to \$350m in the 1982 fiscal year, from the \$200m originally earmarked.

The decision was regarded here as a good-will gesture to the first of America's Nato allies to respond to the call by the United States for punitive measures against the Soviet Union over the Polish crisis. Portugal expelled two Soviet diplomats last month.

Boeing crash runway to be made safer

From Nicholas Hirst, Washington, Feb 10.

Washington's National Airport is planning an extension to the safety area at the end of the runway from which the Air Florida Boeing took off and crashed with the loss of 78 lives last month.

The grassed area at the north end of the runway for aborted take-offs or overruns on landing, is to be lengthened by 500ft to 750ft and the southern safety area is to be doubled to 1,000ft.

National Airport has been the subject of considerable criticism because of its relatively short runway — just 7,000ft compared with 10,000ft at the more modern Washington international airport at Dulles — and its proximity to the town centre.

The airport management was also looking at ways of improving its water rescue operation.

ENGLISH LEAD IN CHESS

By Harry Golombek
Chess Correspondent

The English players are making excellent progress in the West European zonal chess tournament that started at Marbella, Spain, on Monday. The players in Group B are doing particularly well.

Jonathan Mestel, the international master, having won his adjourned game from round 1 against Meulders (Belgium), defeated the Dutch master Van der Steene, in the second round on Tuesday.

Since Mark Hebden beat the Spanish master Rivas in this round, the two English players are in the lead with two points out of two.

In Group A the two English players — John Nunn and Nigel Short — met each other in round 2 and drew.

Other results in this group: Lightfoot (England) 0, van der Wiel (Netherlands) 1; Gallego (Spain) 1; McNab (Scotland) 0; Fernandez (Spain) 0; Gomez (Andorra) 0; Sotelo (Spain) 0; Gavrilov (Russia) 0.

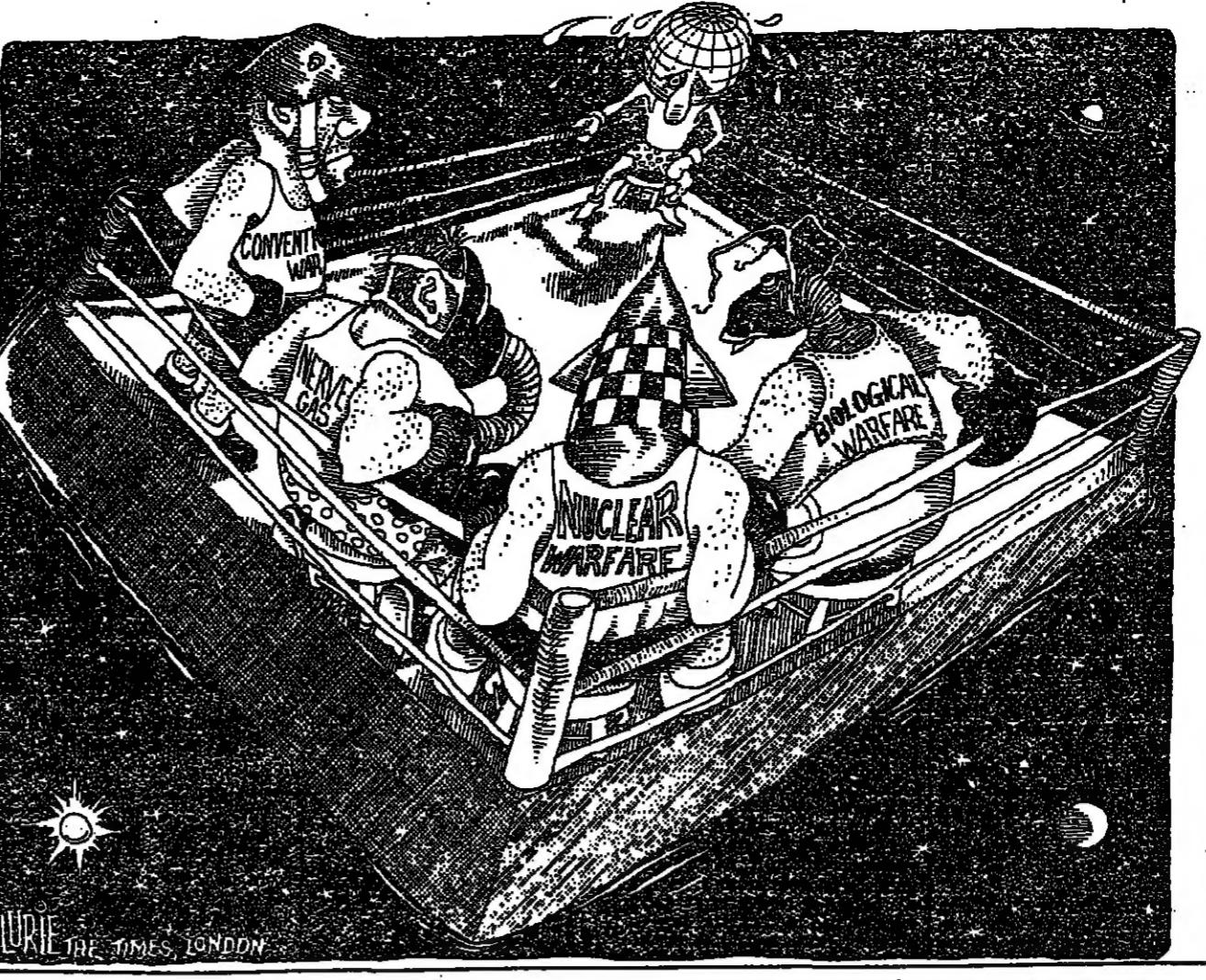
In this group the Dutch master van der Wiel shares the lead with Fernandez of Spain, with two points each.

MEP OPTS OUT OF CONTEST

Mr John Mark Taylor, Conservative MEP for the East Midlands, yesterday withdrew from the contest for leadership of the European Democratic (Conservative) group in the European Parliament (George Clark writes).

Three candidates remain in the contest to be completed in London today: Sir James Scott-Hopkins, who has been leader since June 1979; Sir Henry Plush, MEP for the Cotswolds and former president of the National Farmers' Union; and Sir Fred Cathwood, MEP for Cambridgeshire.

Mr Robert Mugabe, has accused Zulu, a junior partner in the coalition of Nationalists, of plotting a coup. Mr Nkomo has denied all knowledge.



US press bias alleged

Clash over Salvador reports

From Michael Hamlyn, New York, Feb 10

Warnings are beginning to sound in the United States about the nature of press coverage from El Salvador. The newspaper readers and television viewers here are being treated to a large swathe of news and comment from the Central American country where a rightist Government is confronted by a large and well-organized left-wing guerrilla force.

The complaints being voiced is that greater credence is being given to communist propaganda than to American Government spokesmen, that guerrilla fighters are being treated with all the romantic liberalism that revolutionaries often generate in American journalists. The similarity with what happened in Vietnam is being pointed out by both sides of this discussion.

American reporters are affected by "political bias, ideology, poor sources and deliberate misinformation" according to Mr Raymond McColl of Freedom House, a conservative think-tank and publishing house. He asks why there was almost no reporting of long press conferences with a former guerrilla commander and two captured Nicaraguan pilots that revealed Cuban and Nicaraguan support of the critics.

The Wall Street Journal says: "A news analysis charged the Government of sowing confusion by questioning press reports without presenting detailed evidence to support its position." The analysis posed the question of how American diplomats gather information abroad, but not the same question about American reporters.

"Further, Times columnist Sydney H. Schanberg launched a personal attack on Mr Enders. In a column entitled 'The can-do bombardier' Mr Schanberg pointed out that the Assistant Secretary had deposited the equivalent of the French budget in "those Ali Baba's caverns of numbered accounts in Swiss banks."

He told a Monte Carlo radio interviewer their deposits were worth 500,000 francs (£45,000) Mr Schanberg was heard as a witness on this subject at a closed hearing soon of the finance commission of the National Assembly.

Several of the strike pickets have taken legal action for assault and battery. But the affair has been blown up deliberately and has taken a sharply political twist.

M. Louis Moxandeau, the Minister for Posts and a former MP for Caen, has asked the Minister of the Interior to intervene. "This unleashing of violence points to anti-governmental, anti-administration and anti-union practices on the part of employers."

Such transfers were "a crime and a sabotage", because they violated tax laws and currency regulations though obviously not Swiss ones. "Switzerland", he insisted, "does not want to know it, and does not wish to acknowledge that there is a duty of judicial cooperation with France" and its new Socialist Government.

The figure of French money in Swiss banks is, according to experts, greatly exaggerated. Movements on the exchanges do not support Mr Schanberg's claim. Nor does he take into account the substantial inflow of capital from Switzerland into France, even after the May election.

He also fails to point out that there are no anonymous bank accounts in Switzerland. Depositors have to give their names to the banks of their choice, unlike in Austria, where accounts are strictly anonymous.

The banking secret can be lifted in the event of penal offences for which Swiss law provides for extradition. Swiss banks have also subscribed to a covenant that they will not solicit funds from French citizens.

A Swiss banker was in trouble with the French legal authorities recently for doing just that.

France's Socialist Government has made no official representations to Switzerland about banking practices. When the Swiss Foreign Minister came to Paris in November, the subject was not mentioned.

There was a need to preserve an independent European capability in armaments. But the aim should not be to exclude the United States.

Collaboration between allies should be based on the whole Western alliance. Even so, Europe did not want to be swamped by American industry, which could all too easily happen if European efforts were uncoordinated.

"We need a strong European industrial base precisely in order to be able to enter into collaboration with the United States on an equal footing."

Mr Fred Mulley, former Defence Secretary, told the audience of politicians, military men and industrialists that it was often better to opt for quantity rather than quality. It was often better to do without some of the "fancy features" which could make some equipment too expensive.

Mr Mulley cited the case of the Chieftain tank which, in accordance with a Nato requirement, was designed to run on almost every kind of fuel, from "diesel to whisky". The result, however, was to destroy a tank which was otherwise the best in the world.

The way to liberate 750,000 cheeses

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Feb 10

Politics and gastronomy in France have always been closely involved — and never more so than in the affair of the commando raid on a camembert factory in the little Norman town of Isigny, traditionally famous for its butter and its cheeses.

The raid on Sunday night "liberated" 750,000 camemberts from the clutches of about 30 strike pickets. They had occupied the factory for a week because of a dispute with the management over introduction of the 39-hour week decreed by the Government; another example, if the most spectacular, of the labour agitation which the decree has provoked throughout France.

For the better part of six hours the town was taken by storm and a state of siege imposed upon it by a commando of 200 men acting with military precision and impressive effectiveness. They are reported to have used police dogs, smoke grenades, night sticks and even, allegedly, firearms, to save the precious stock of camemberts ripening in the cellars of the Besnier-Claude cheese plant.

The whole town was cordoned off and controlled by the force, under command of M. Fernand Lousteau, a former paratrooper and manager of a security firm in Boulogne, just outside Paris, and 38 of his men, all former paratroopers, assisted by workers from other plants of the firm.

The pickets were locked up in a room in the factory and 750,000 camemberts loaded on to 15-39-ton milk lorries and driven off while the Socialist mayor of the town and four gendarmes looked on helplessly.

A wail was issued against M. Lousteau yesterday evening. He appeared voluntarily this afternoon at the office of Caen of the magistrate appointed to investigate the affair.

Several of the strike pickets have taken legal action for assault and battery. But the affair has been blown up deliberately and has taken a sharply political twist.

M. Louis Moxandeau, the Minister for Posts and a former MP for Caen, has asked the Minister of the Interior to intervene. "This unleashing of violence points to anti-governmental, anti-administration and anti-union practices on the part of employers."

Such transfers were "a crime and a sabotage", because they violated tax laws and currency regulations though obviously not Swiss ones. "Switzerland", he insisted, "does not want to know it, and does not wish to acknowledge that there is a duty of judicial cooperation with France" and its new Socialist Government.

The Mayor of Isigny said he regarded the affair as "something unbearable in respect to individual freedom and democracy pure and simple".

The firm's executives are unrepentant. M. Bernard Aubert, its secretary-general, described the raid as a rescue operation. "I entered my plant to take what belongs to me," M. Lousteau said: "I acted privately in order to help out my old Army comrade." His security firm had not been involved and he would not charge for the operation.

Meanwhile, the strikers have decided to continue the occupation of the plant to obtain their 39-hour week. Before the Government issued its decree they worked for 38½ hours and were paid for 40 hours.

Tomorrow, M. Malouy, the Prime Minister, is meeting representatives of employers and unions to try to put some order into the imbroglio over the reduction of the working week. By trying to gain time and bypass Parliament, the Government has brought no end of trouble upon itself and risked reviving the class war.

Leading article, page 17

EEC's 700-gram report overstrains computer

From Ian Murray, Brussels, Feb 10

When the history of the European Communities comes to be written, the assiduous student from next January will be able to consult the original records leading up to the founding of the EEC and beyond at the European University Institute in Florence. The documents starting in 1952 will be made available to the public 30 years after the event.

Until then researchers will have to make do with documents like the Fifteenth General Report on the Activities of the European Communities, which appeared today, detailing the work of the different institutions — including the decision to release the historical records.

The current General Report weighs 700 grams (280oz) — which a Community spokesman pointed out amounted to 2 grams a day. There is slight variation in weight depending on which of the seven official language versions is consulted. The succinct English report runs to 344 pages, while the Dutch version takes 406 pages.

The Council of Ministers met 63 times during which time it adopted 414 regulations, 150 decisions and 45 directives.

Ali Baba's caverns laid open

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Feb 10

Mr Jean Zeigler, a Socialist member of Parliament in Berne whose criticisms of Swiss banks and society have made him a controversial figure, has heard a speech by Mr Schanberg in a column entitled "The can-do bombardier". Mr Schanberg pointed out that the Assistant Secretary had been a briefing officer in the Phnom Penh Embassy in 1973. Mr Schanberg suggested Mr Enders was not to be believed when about American bombing in Cambodia. The unstated implication was that Mr Enders is lying about El Salvador today.

The Wall Street Journal, which keeps a conservative eye on such things, today gives the liberal giant, The New York Times, a thorough roasting on the subject. It takes as an example the visit by The New York Times correspondent Raymond Bonner, to guerrilla-held territory reported on January 27 when he described a massacre which had taken place in which hundreds of villagers had been killed.

Mr Thomas Enders, the Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, later denied the reports. There had been a military operation in the area but no systematic killing of civilians, he said. In any case, the village where 926 civilians, he said, had been killed had only a population of 300 before the attack.

Mr Bonner declared in his article that the massacre had taken place, and The New York Times closed ranks behind him by attacking his critics.

The Wall Street Journal adds fuel to the controversy by drawing on Mr Schanberg's own experience as a correspondent in Phnom Penh when he won a well deserved Pulitzer Prize for staying behind as it fell and sending graphic series of dispatches describing the Khmer Rouge butchery.

But this, the journal points out, came as a surprise to Mr Schanberg.

It quoted him as writing the month before: "Unlike Administration officials in Washington and embassy offices here, the Cambodians . . . do not talk much about barbarism or bloodbaths. The average peasant is achingly weary of the war."

It added: "If Mr Schanberg had been less preoccupied with Washington's credibility, he and the rest of us might have learnt earlier of the tragedy that was to ensue."

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Mr Fred Mulley, former Defence

Authorities act to stop fresh Gdansk unrest

From Roger Boyes, Gdansk, Feb 10

Officials in Gdansk seem to be extremely worried about the prospect of future unrest in the port. February 13, two months after the imposition of martial law, is likely date for fresh protests.

A demonstration on January 13 was clearly much more serious than has previously been revealed. City and party officials said that a militia van had been set on fire, and petrol bombs had been thrown into the library of the port's Communist Party organization.

The officials are sticking to the original figures of about 205 arrests and 14 injured, though unofficial sources have put the number of those injured much higher.

Of those arrested, 55 were subsequently arrested, 84 sentenced to prison terms, 43 fined, 16 tried but acquitted and seven referred to different courts, the officials said. Most of those released were freed because they were minors.

There is now considerable anxiety that the protest — involving the laying of wreaths at a memorial commemorating the shooting of protesting workers in December, 1970 — will be repeated not just on February 13 but every month on the date of the proclamation of martial law.

As a result, martial law restrictions are particularly tough in the port. It is forbidden to be on the streets after 8 pm, and no one is allowed to drive private cars. Telephones have been cut off again after being briefly restored.

The military presence in the town is obtrusive with many more random checks

Romanian food prices rise by 35%

From Dessa Trevisan
Belgrade, Feb 10.

Romania announced last night that food prices will increase by an average of 35 per cent. Salaried will go up by 10 per cent, thus meeting half of their living costs.

The decision was taken by the Communist party central committee after the Government's failure to stimulate agricultural production by increasing the state price for deliveries by an average 25 per cent.

The price of bread, flour, sugar and other basic foods has not gone up in Romania for 30 years. Although it is not known when the increases will go into effect, Romanians have now been prepared for yet another blow to their already meagre living standards.

The country has been in a bad way, for some time. President Ceausescu admitted last year that two decades of socialist rule had produced a serious social and economic imbalance.

He also acknowledged serious shortages of consumer goods, and even said that industrialization had been carried too far, and that this had been a main factor in the slowdown in agriculture.

Food supplies have been deteriorating for several years but the situation worsened considerably in the summer of 1980 and has not improved since. There have been shortages of meat, wine (which Romania exports) and even the national plum brandy, which has totally disappeared from the shops.

Long queues are commonplace. Bread has had to be rationed to prevent the peasants from buying it to feed to their pigs and poultry. Animal fodder is not available and there has been a mass slaughter of animals as a result.

Recently, a new programme designed to ease the serious supply situation was announced with great pomp in the Romanian national assembly. The programme provided for an increase in consumption and President Ceausescu, in launching it, said that the country had everything necessary to provide for the needs of the population.

Romania is heavily in debt to the West and must increase farm exports. This reduces the already meagre domestic supplies, especially now with many short term debts due.

Investment this year will be curbed and will concentrate on finishing projects already under way and opening a very small number of new ones.

The difficulties in economic dealings with the West (Romania's debt is the second highest in the Soviet block and is believed to exceed £8500m) mean that Romania is forced to expand trade with the Comecon countries. Dependence on Soviet deliveries will be increased.

Soviet airline official to be tried for spying

From Our Correspondent, Jakarta, Feb 10

The Indonesian authorities have announced they will try an arrested official of Aeroflot, the Soviet airline, and an Indonesian Lieutenant-Colonel who are accused of espionage.

Major-General Norman Sasono, head of security in Jakarta, said Lieutenant-Colonel Sudharsono was arrested after passing Government documents to an expelled Soviet diplomat, named as Colonel Egorov, in a Jakarta restaurant. Colonel Egorov was detained and given 24 hours to leave the country.

General Sasono said when Colonel Egorov left Jakarta international airport on Saturday night, Mr Alexander Finenko of Aeroflot tried to leave on the same flight. He was arrested after a brief fight in which other Soviet Embassy officials tried to stop security police from serving the arrest.

This morning a crowd of protesters from a government youth group converged on the 13-storey Soviet Embassy in Jakarta chanting anti-Soviet slogans and waving banners reading: "Sever relationships with the Soviet Union"; "Smash the KGB network" and "Aeroflot go hell".

Five of the demonstrators were admitted to the embassy compound, while others clambered on the walls, singing the national anthem and shouting protests to a crowd of about 500.

After a meeting lasting an hour and a quarter with Mr Anatoly Khmelintskiy, a senior Soviet diplomat, the delegation said they were not satisfied with his explanation that "Colonel Egorov was not a spy and that the incident was one of many in a worldwide Reagan scenario of inciting incidents

Heavy fighting expected in Cambodia

From David Watts, Bangkok, Feb 10

Strong reinforcements, the use of air power, and the installation of surface-to-air missiles on the Thai border seem to herald intensified fighting in Cambodia as the dry season approaches.

Vietnamese-led forces are already engaged in intermittent sweeping operations near the Thai border particularly close to the Khmer Rouge headquarters at Phnom Malai.

According to fresh assessments of the strength of the Vietnamese Army in Cambodia, Hanoi's commanders have deployed their men division for division in front of Khmer Rouge strongholds and appear to be bringing up two divisions from the south of the country to reinforce the seven already placed along the north-western arc from Aranyaprathet to the Lao border where the principal bases of the resistance movement are to be found. Although some Vietnamese divisions are no doubt under strength, they generally number between 7,000 and 9,000 men.

According to one Western source, the divisions being brought from the south are equipped with the notorious "Stalin organ" multiple rocket launchers. SAM 2 and SAM 6 surface-to-air missiles have been seen across the border for some time since the successful deployment of Thai air power during the incursion by the Vietnamese in June

1980. The Royal Thai Air Force was successful in beating back the Vietnamese Army during that attack, which might have had a different outcome had the Air Force not been ready to intervene.

The Vietnamese Air Force, meanwhile, has taken a leaf out of the Americans' book with their first bombing missions against the Khmer Rouge. Bombing of Khmer Rouge supply bases is understood to have taken place for the first time last month when they suffered heavy losses at a key base near the Laotian border, where one of the leading commanders, Mr Son Sen, has his headquarters.

The aircraft used for the attacks are Antonov An 26 transports, stationed at the leading air base in the north-west at Siem Reap. There are about half-a-dozen An 26s stationed there. The aircraft are twin-engined with a swept-up tail and rear loading ramps. The bombs are loaded on pallets in clusters of 200-pounds and ejected from the rear of the aircraft as it flies over the target in the same way as the Americans dropped highly-potent "daisy cutter" bombs from the rear of Hercules transports during the Vietnam war.

In the attack on Son Sen's headquarters, the Khmer Rouge, 801 division took such heavy casualties that its



Afghanistan's changing trade

Karan Thapar reports from Kabul in the second of three articles on conditions in Afghanistan

In the two years since the Soviet Army marched into Afghanistan the country has been intricately tied into a new pattern of trade relations with the Soviet Union and its satellite socialist block.

Trade relations with most individual Western partners have correspondingly suffered, but surprisingly the overall figures for exports (in value terms) to the West have risen, though imports from Europe and America are all guarded. There are light

shifts in trade relations with the West is of identical proportions. The same statistics for the same three-year period point to a declining share of exports to the West from 61.8 per cent to 37.2 per cent, while imports from the West have fallen from a high point of 59.8 per cent to 34.4 per cent.

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Afghan Government statistics for the period March 1978 to March 1981 (the last full year before the occupation to the first complete year after it) show that the overall turnover has increased by 72 per cent, with exports 119 per cent up and imports 35 per cent greater in value terms. But the only communist country to suffer in the socialist block, reversing Afghanistan's historic import-export relations with the West.

The Afghan Government's figures produced by the Central Statistics Office show that the share of exports to the West has risen, even though they constitute a smaller share of total exports compared to three years ago. In the case of imports, both the value and the percentage share are down.

Only two Western states have benefited from the increase in Afghan exports. It seems clear from government figures that the overall value of Afghan exports to the West has risen, even though they constitute a smaller share of total exports compared to three years ago. In the case of imports, both the value and the percentage share are down.

Surprisingly, both imports from and exports to Iran during the 1978-81 period are down. But imports from India have also suffered, in value terms by the reverse of the same 45 per cent that exports to India have risen. Clearly, the

shifts in trade relations with the West are not a sufficient explanation, since trade with India is now mainly by air. Also Afghan exports to Pakistan, which do go by road, have increased by 22 per cent and imports from there have only dipped by a mere 11 per cent.

What these figures imply, assuming their veracity, is that Pakistan's political posturing against Afghanistan has not so far affected its trade with that country while India's support for the Afghan regime has not been sufficient to mitigate an unfavourable trade balance.

Diplomats point out that the new trade patterns with their Soviet slant have admittedly increased the overall trade turnover, but diminished actual earned foreign exchange income. Because Soviet trade is, in broad terms, the belief Afghan surplus of some £150m has not been paid but is to be expended against future imports from Russia. This has of course placed further constraints on trade ties.

With increasing quantities of gas being sold to Russia, the interlocking into the depths of the barter system is irreversibly worsening. Consequently, though Afghan exports to the West are likely to continue, its own markets have been, and will further be, lost to Western countries.

Costa Rica to shun extremists

From Paul Elliman
San Jose, Feb 10

The Crushing victory of Señor Luis Alberto Monge in this week's presidential elections in Costa Rica is expected to produce a subtle shift of policy which will make it less easy for the United States to retain a Central American consensus behind Washington's two principal concerns in the region: El Salvador and Nicaragua.

Señor Monge, a rotund 59-year-old who has devoted most of his adult life to building his National Liberation Party, scored the biggest presidential victory in Costa Rica for 20 years. Significantly, in one of his earliest statements after the election, he expressed the hope that the United States would not concentrate on providing military aid to El Salvador and ignore the economical and social problems afflicting the nations of Central America.

Señor Monge is expected to put some political and diplomatic distance between Costa Rica and the Salvadorean junta which is headed by President José Napoleón Duarte. This would be a strong contrast with the policies of his predecessor, President Rodrigo Carazo, one of whose last acts was to link Costa Rica to El Salvador and Honduras in a "democratic community of Central America".

The creation of this body last month surprised diplomats in the region and prompted accusations from Nicaragua that it was the prelude to an American-backed military alliance.

Although diplomats and political figures in San José feel that the Carazo community will have little relevance once Señor Monge formally takes office, an event planned for May 8, they do not expect him to sever all ties with Señor Duarte's junta.

It is noted here that Señor Monge stood almost alone against the other member parties of the Socialist International, the world grouping of social democratic parties, in refusing to denounce the elections scheduled for March 28 in El Salvador.

However, he also let it be known that he abhors the continuing excesses committed against civilians by the Salvadorean military and has indicated that he would be happier with a more distant relationship between Señor Duarte's Christian Democrats and the army.

□ The National Liberation Party is certain of having an absolute majority in Costa Rica's parliament, the electoral court reported, after 94 per cent of the votes from Sunday's general elections had been counted.

The party won about 55 per cent of the congressional vote, with 30 per cent going to the Christian Democrats.

The former would have an estimated 33 seats to the latter's 18 seats in the 57-seat parliament. — AFP.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Chicago cardinal to resign



New York.—Cardinal John Cody of Chicago, who is under Federal investigation, has announced his intention of resigning on December 24, his seventy-fifth birthday.

Head of the biggest Roman Catholic archdiocese in the country, he has a history of diabetes and heart trouble and left hospital only recently. He will submit his resignation to the Pope.

The United States Attorney's office has been investigating whether Cardinal diverted tax-exempt church funds to Mrs Helen Wilson, aged 74, a long-standing friend.

Belfast men are charged in US

New York.—Five Belfast-born men arrested last Saturday as they crossed the border into the United States from Canada were charged with criminal violations of immigration laws. They will be held in a state penitentiary outside Buffalo, New York State, until the hearing next Tuesday.

Michael Weir, aged 36, and William Howell, aged 35, both residents of Northern Ireland, were charged with presenting passports belonging to other persons. Three Ulstermen resident in St Catharine's, Ontario, were charged with trying to smuggle the other two into the United States. They are William O'Reilly, aged 29, James Kelly, aged 42, and William Gilroy, aged 36.

Africa to have news agency

Kinshasa.—The Panafri can News Agency (Pana) will start operations towards the end of this year, an official of the Zairean Press Agency said.

A United Nations communications commission last month approved the development and expansion of the agency at a cost of £815,000. It will be based in Dakar with supply and distribution centres in Tripoli, Khartoum, Lusaka, Kinshasa and Lagos.

Briton died in Tokyo fire

Tokyo.—Police said that a Briton who disappeared during a fire which swept a hotel here on Monday was among the 32 people who died in the blaze. Mr Stephen Dicker, aged 24, from Yorkshire, was identified by dental records.

Firemen said earlier they believed the fire in the New Japan hotel had started in Mr Dicker's room.

Canada backs seal cull

Ottawa.—The Canadian Parliament endorsed the rights of seal-hunters to kill harp seals by increasing their annual quota from 170,000 to 185,000.

The unanimous decision directly countered moves by the European Parliament against the controversial culling. It said the annual harvest of harp seals was an important source of income to a northern Canada, earning more than £6m last year.

Contempt move in Congress

Washington.—A congressional subcommittee has voted to hold Mr James Watt, the Interior Secretary, in contempt of Congress for failing to hand over requested documents concerning Canadian energy policy. By a 11-6 vote, a House of Representatives energy subcommittee decided to seek the formal sanction which could result in Mr Watt being legally forced to hand over the documents after a trial on the House floor. The matter must now be taken up by the full energy committee.

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S African firms back protest over cell death

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg, Feb 10

Most South African employers and employer organizations have given tacit support to the call by black and multiracial trade unions for a half-hour nationwide work stoppage tomorrow morning to mourn and to workers should refrain from violence". Mr Botha said.

In Parliament in Cape Town, Mr Louis le Grange, the Minister of Police, disclosed in reply to opposition MPs' questions that Dr Aggett had last been visited by relatives on December 31, by a magistrate on January 18 and by an inspector on January 22. He died in the early hours of February 5.

Mr Kobie Coetse, the Minister of Justice, said that he had received the results of the post-mortem examination but these could not be disclosed because the matter was sub-judice. When the police investigation was complete all relevant documents and information would be forwarded to the Attorney-General who would decide whether to hold an inquest.

Dr Aggett's funeral is to be held on Saturday morning at St Mary's Cathedral, Johannesburg. A meeting of protest against Dr Aggett's death is to be held on Friday at the Johannesburg City Hall and opposite it, including Mrs Helen Summan of the Progressive Federal Party, will be among the speakers.

Meanwhile, at the trial of four students charged with communism, security police have been accused of interrogating one of the male defendants while he was naked, handcuffed and wearing leg chains, and of warning a woman defendant that "no one need ever know what happened to you here. We can do anything we want to and sometimes it's more fun getting things out of a woman".

The police reject these accusations. The four students—three men and a woman—are accused of having made posters or placards to commemorate the sixtieth anniversary of the banned South African Communist Party.

■ A second woman being detained under the security laws has been transferred to a Johannesburg hospital (AHP reports).

Miss Rene Roux, aged 24, a former researcher at the South African Institute of Race Relations who was detained on November 26, had been vomiting and fainting and was undowned.

An appeal to employers and trade unions to show restraint during the stoppage.

Support for the unions has also come from the Witwatersrand Council of Churches and the South African Jewish Board of Deputies. The council expressed its "deep concern about the harassment of people working in the legitimate area of labour relations", and said that church bells would be rung during tomorrow's work stoppage.

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Dr Henry Kissinger, the former Secretary of State, with his wife Nancy at the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, where he underwent heart surgery yesterday.

11 NATIONS REVIEW CHAD FORCE

From Our Correspondent
Nairobi, Feb 10

Representatives of 11 African states met in Nairobi today to consider developments in Chad, where an African peacekeeping force is facing financial, logistical and political problems less than two months after moving into the wartorn central African country.

Representatives of Nigeria, Senegal and Zaire, who have contributed troops to the Organization of African Unity force in Chad, were joined by those from Libya, Sudan, Central African Republic, Cameroon, Niger, Togo and Kenya.

After at first refusing to attend the Nairobi meeting, President Goukouni Oueddei changed his mind and agreed to take part.

One of the problems facing the OAU force is that President Goukouni wants it to support him militarily against his opponents, particularly the forces led by Mr Hissene Habre.

An appeal meeting ended here last night with an apparent compromise decision empowering President Arap Moi of Kenya, the current OAU chairman, to negotiate separately with Morocco and the Algerian-backed Polisario movement on a ceasefire and referendum in the Western Sahara.

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Britain's offshore funds, it is claimed, offer an unrivalled combination of assets: political stability, tax efficiency, flexibility and immediate access to the City's unique management skills. How valid are these claims and what are their implications for the investor?

Offshore investment

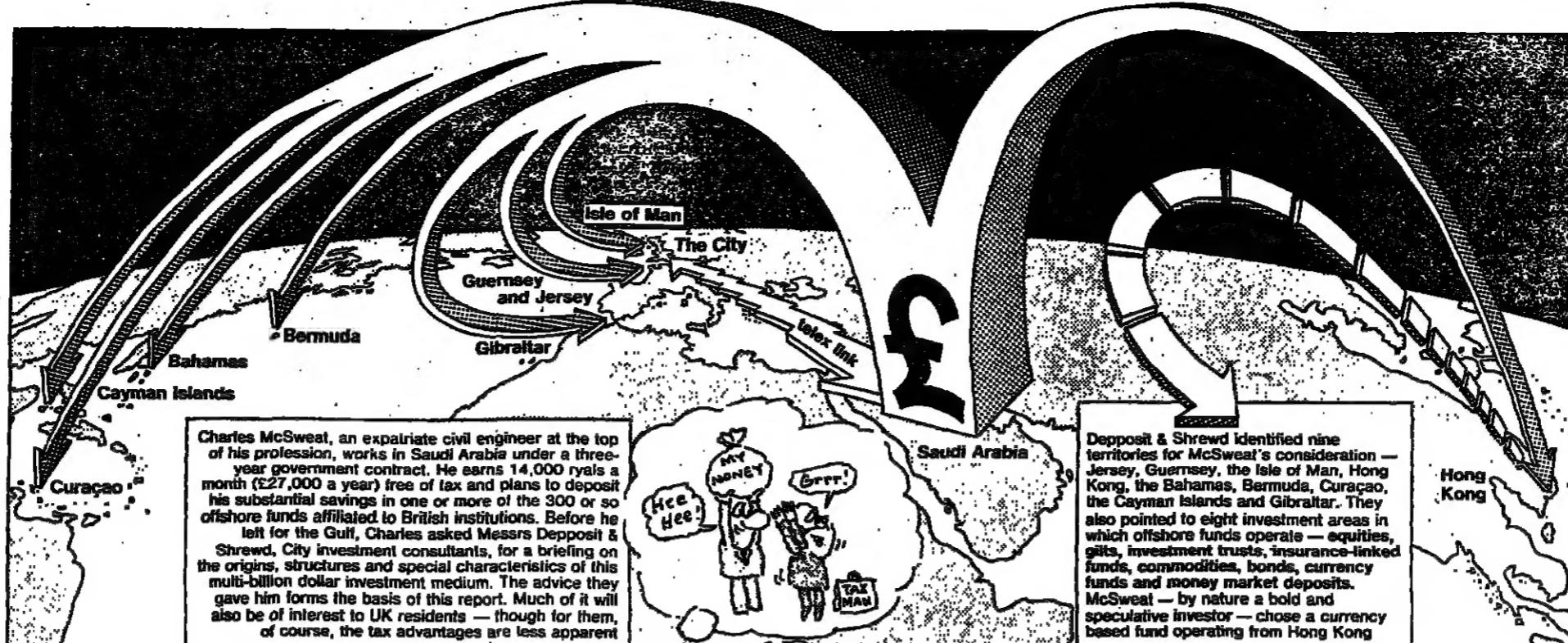
During the past two decades three factors combined to create the conditions for the development of the UK offshore investment industry. One was the significant increase in the number of expatriate Britons earning largely tax-free salaries abroad. Having no UK tax liability and no wish to attract any they deposited their considerable savings in locations with low or nil tax systems like the Channel Islands, Hong Kong, the Isle of Man and Bermuda.

The other two factors were the UK exchange control regulations: their existence and then their suspension in 1979. While the exchange controls continued, the buyers of shares in foreign companies paid a premium over the prevailing exchange rate. Although the premium was returned to them when they sold, they were then required to surrender part of it to the Bank of England. That penalty forced many UK holders of large investment portfolios, including some of the major pension funds, to seek a location in which their investments could be managed without interference.

The transfer of such, often very large, holdings mainly to those existing locations which had already established sound reputations as careful custodians of the expatriate funds placed with them, was effected usually by one of two methods: those investments which had already incurred the currency premium had paid the price and were free to go; in other cases it was necessary to open funds in the new location in exchange for sterling deposits in London but the cost of such back-to-back loans was high.

When the UK exchange controls were suspended in October 1979, the banking and investment infrastructure in those overseas locations was ready to receive the immediate flow of sterling deposits and investments which has been maintained ever since.

Although the locations selected for the management of these UK funds, which now total several billions in sterling, have been called "tax havens", the implication of tax avoidance, though itself a perfectly legal stratagem, was always inappropriate so far as concerned the great bulk of expatriates' holdings: there is no avoidance where there is no tax.



In any case, such tax loopholes as formerly existed have now mostly been sealed off by the UK and US authorities. The alternative terminology of "offshore" is generally conceded to be both inaccurate and misleading, but it is now in such wide international usage as to be acceptable or, at least, unavoidable.

Selection is by traditional links

The selection of the offshore fund locations has been determined partly by the traditional links of individual banking and investment houses and also by such factors as political stability, language, communications, commercial and legal systems, banking practices and by geographical proximity.

Switzerland and Luxembourg, with their well-developed banking traditions and comprehensive regulations, are prominent offshore territories; Bermuda, too,

is an important offshore location, mainly for American investment houses, and Curacao, in the Netherlands Antilles, the Cayman Islands, Gibraltar and the Bahamas also accommodate some offshore funds.

By far the most important offshore locations for the funds with British affiliations are Jersey, Guernsey, Hong Kong and the Isle of Man. There are some also in Bermuda but fears of incipient colour and political problems there seem likely to inhibit much future expansion.

Although the management of offshore funds is carried out locally, most of those in the Channel Islands, Hong Kong and the Isle of Man are affiliated to merchant banks, unit trust groups and other investment houses in the City of London. These institutions act in a strictly advisory role, but it is reasonable to say that some of the best brains in the City are now engaged in this field. There is little doubt that the association of such reputable houses with the

resident management companies has done much to elevate both the investment capacity of the territories and the offshore concept generally.

While the funds remain attractive as a tax-efficient investment for expatriates, there are advantages, too, for UK residents. One is that, unlike conventional UK

unit trusts which are authorised, and therefore controlled, by the Department of Trade, offshore funds are not authorised and they therefore enjoy a much greater degree of flexibility.

At present there are more than 300 offshore funds offering a wide choice of investment. There are funds investing directly in UK equities and gilt-edged securities; funds which invest in the equities of specific countries or regions and others which have a completely international portfolio. In addition, there are offshore funds investing directly in commodities and futures and in currencies and overseas bonds.

As a general rule the offshore equity funds tend to concentrate on growth rather than income which is usually reinvested in the fund. This, however, may not necessarily be advantageous to UK residents even though the only apparent tax liability is for capital gain on eventual sale. In fact, the Inland Revenue can use the Income & Corporation Taxes Act of 1970 to assess tax on

income which an investor has "power to enjoy", even if it is not received.

The UK investor, therefore, is likely to have little tax advantage in offshore funds and although the income from the funds invested in bonds is usually distributed gross, it is still liable to tax in the UK. It follows that the main attraction of offshore funds for UK residents is in their scope and flexibility as well as in the status of the resident management companies and their associates.

One investment sector which illustrates the freedom enjoyed by offshore funds is commodities. Authorized unit trusts are not allowed to invest directly in commodities, though they do invest in the shares of commodity companies. An offshore fund, however, can invest directly and there are now funds with investments in gold, copper, silver, platinum, sapphires and many other commodities dealt in on the international markets. There are

also commodity funds which use all the investment opportunities from the actual commodity to shares in producing companies.

The biggest recent development, however, has been seen in the growth of money funds. These can be either managed currency funds or those concentrating on money market deposits. Both types have grown impressively since the suspension of UK exchange controls.

Currency funds try for growth

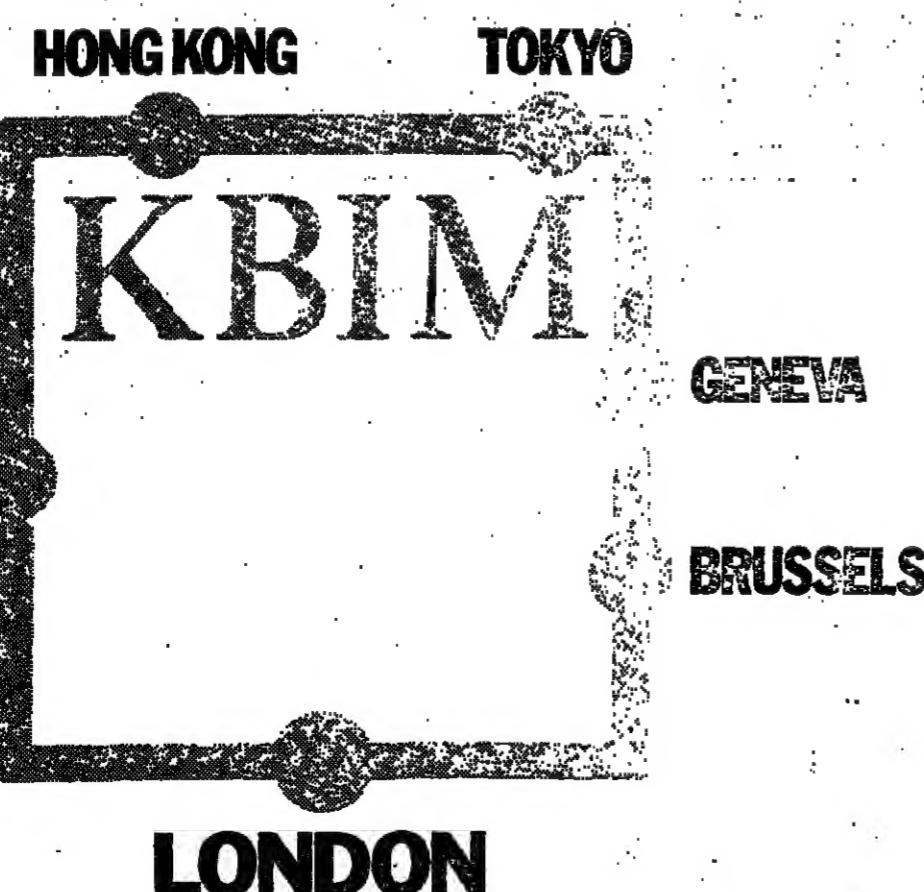
Currency funds specialize in taking advantage of exchange fluctuations in the main currencies and aim to produce both growth and income. So far they have not been in business long enough to provide much evidence of performance but (as Lorna Bourke points out elsewhere in this report) the signs are encouraging.

Like some currency funds, offshore deposit funds enable investors to reduce their tax liability by turning income into capital appreciation. Investments are made in the shares of a company holding money market deposits, and the value is reflected in the price of the company's shares.

These types of offshore fund exemplify the flexibility and the capacity for innovation of the management companies and their advisory associates. But one of the most pressing questions now hanging over the future growth of all offshore funds is whether UK exchange controls will be revived by the present government or its successor.

The general feeling in the City, as well as in the offshore locations, is that the impetus given by the suspension of exchange controls is unlikely to disappear even if current fears are justified. Obviously, one can only guess at the severity and scope of any future controls that might be introduced. But experience shows that if a price must be paid to invest offshore, there are likely to be many prepared to pay it. In the meantime, investors might reasonably expect that their existing offshore holdings will be valued at a premium if exchange controls are restored.

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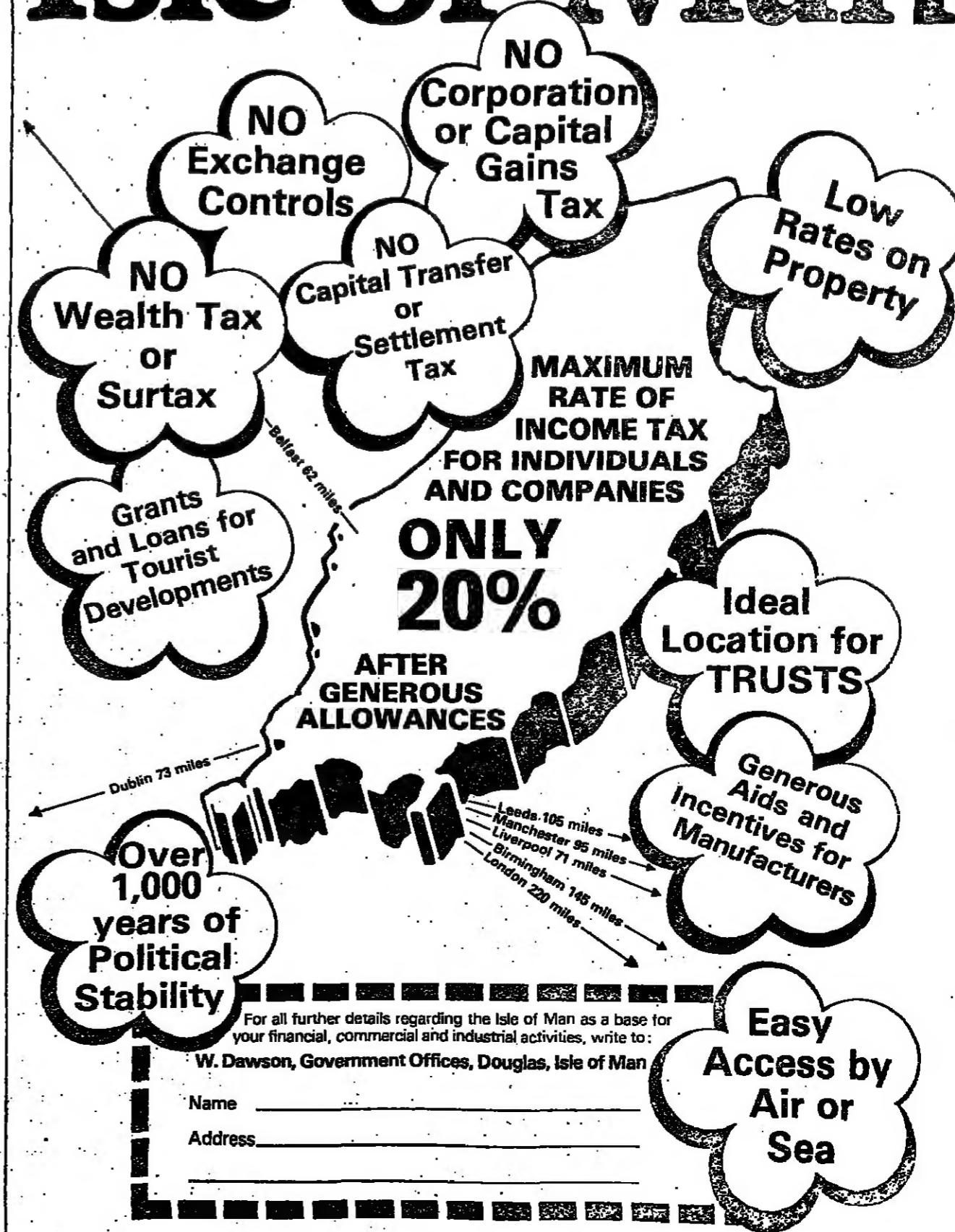
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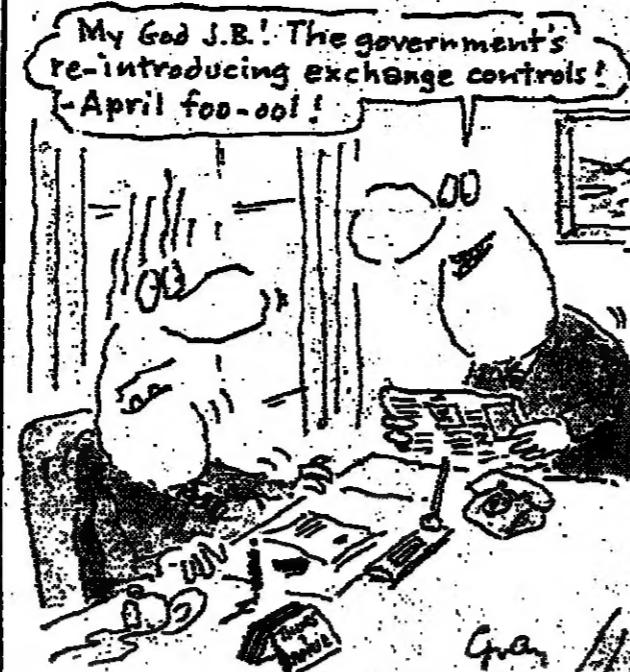
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OFFSHORE INVESTMENT

John Whitmore examines prospects for the reimposition of exchange controls

and their potential effect on the market; Alan Grainge covers the range of investment possibilities and offers advice on how to select sectors and locations.

Questions that have to be asked



Investors looking at the potentials of offshore funds will need to ask themselves, and perhaps also the management company, rather more questions than if they were considering an authorised unit trust. That is not solely because of the absence of a Department of Trade authorization, the status of the associated City banking or investment house depreciates by 50 per cent in relation to the investor's own base currency.

Two other questions to be asked, for instance, about the location of the fund. Is it politically and economically stable? The economic question may not, in fact, be so difficult to answer because the competition between offshore territories is now so keen. All are anxious to develop the kind of economic and financial structure which will retain the funds already established and attract new funds. A key factor, however, will clearly be the geographical location.

The management company's performance record will be another question to be considered, especially from additional to the quoted

annual management charge. Although past performance is not necessarily a sound guide to future achievement, it can reasonably be considered to be a useful indicator of offshore management acumen. Money Management, the publication specializing in such factors, shows that the Far East's performance over the last 12 months is easily superior to that of any other sector. The leading position is occupied by Henderson Baring's Malaysia & Singapore fund, launched in March 1980, in which 1,000 units after 12 months were valued at £1.865. Others to show considerable growth over 12 months were the Japan Technology Fund (£1.414), Henderson Japan (£1.293), Japan (£1.291) and Cartmore (£1.284).

Another good performance sector over the past 12 months has been commanded by the Drayton Montagu American Equity Income

Fund, which, for obvious reasons, possesses a performance record which can be measured. Any new fund, therefore, inevitably requires a high degree of investors' faith in the management company. A.G.

A wide choice of foreign funds

Are you after management finesse or do you want to make a few bob?

The proliferation of offshore funds with British affiliation probably offers as much security and opportunity as most investors are likely to seek. In relation to the size of the domestic investment, indeed these UK funds are almost certainly bigger and more comprehensive than their counterparts linked to the other main financial centres.

One essential characteristic, however, of offshore investment management, as well as its location, is that it is supranational and some investors may reasonably wish to explore the opportunities offered by funds managed by or affiliated to, foreign investment houses. Prominent among these are: Adis Investment of Munich; BIA Bond Investments (Zug, Switzerland); Bank of America International (Luxembourg); Capitrex (Geneva); Eurabond Holdings (Curaçao); Investment Advisors (Houston, Texas); and The Korea Trust (Seoul).

In considering the very wide range on offer, it is necessary to understand that any fund can be considered to be offshore if it is not required to be registered with the Department of Trade. In theory, this will include the American mutual funds and other foreign analogues of

those associated with foreign or UK interests. It will be essentially a question of personal preference. The cautious investor will seek to minimise the exposure to currency fluctuations by choosing an international fund while a bold and speculative individual might choose a Hongkong fund with a chance of bigger profits but a risk, also, of bigger losses. A.G.

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Focus on the Channel Isles: Alan Grainge visits the twin-engined power house of the offshore industry

Much more than tourism and tomatoes

With neither a stock exchange nor a skyscraper between them, St Helier and St Peter Port, the two main territories of Jersey and Guernsey, can nevertheless claim to be centres of international finance. The 1970s were a decade of growth for banking and finance on both islands. But in this particular context it would be wrong to consider the Channel Islands as a whole, and not just because of the traditional rivalry. One reason which makes it necessary to consider the two islands separately is budgetary: Jersey's detailed report of the 1981 financial statement was published last December, but Guernsey's will not appear until next month.

There is already plenty of evidence, however, to show how the finances of both islands have benefited from the development of banking and investment management.

In St Helier, Senator Ralph Vibert, whose office as president of the finance and economics committee makes him effectively Jersey's Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaks modestly of the £14m surplus he was able to report to the States in December.

"We are very fortunate to have two thriving industries in Jersey... tourism and finance," he says. "This year they should each contribute about 35 per cent to our tax revenue."

In 1980 their respective contributions were 38 and 25 per cent, a clear indication of the increased importance of the finance sector.

The international nature of Jersey's development, both as a finance centre and commercially, is now the island's most significant recent trend apart from overall growth. New company registrations were 2,020 in 1979, 2,288 in 1980 and 1,844 in the first nine months of 1981. In these three periods the new investment companies registered totalled 656, 801 and 538 respectively. But well over half of these were registered by residents outside the British Isles.

Commenting on this trend, Senator Vibert says: "I welcome the increase in foreign companies and international investors. It no way lessens our attachment to the UK but it makes us less dependent and that must be beneficial to Jersey."

"Finance, after all, is essentially international: indeed, one of our advantages as a finance centre, apart from the obvious ones of political stability and communications, is that we are far better placed than America or the Far East for dealing in such markets as the Eurobond market. To some degree, of course, that is because our geographical position lies between the eastern and western time zones."

Jersey's policy, like that of Guernsey, is to control its commercial development and ensure that only reputable people and companies are

allowed to do business there. "We must be the only place in the world," says Senator Vibert, "to have a law designed to damp down business. That is our Regulation of Undertakings Law, which was introduced in 1974 when the population was rising too rapidly through immigration. In a small island there is always likely to be a conflict between the need to preserve the environment and economic expansion."

"After allowing for that, however, I do not think we have by any means reached our peak as a finance centre. That may possibly come within the next ten years or so."

Jersey's highly regarded economic adviser, Mr Colin Powell, provides further evidence of the contribution made to the economy by finance sector activities. "In 1980 the deposit-taking institutions registered under the Depositors and Investors Law produced profits of around £30 million. With employment a little in excess of 1,000, the average tax paid per employee on those profits was just under £6,000 a year."

"The best performing institutions, however, produced tax on profits well in excess of £20,000 per employee."

Mr Powell also speaks with satisfaction of the international character of Jersey's recent development. "The growth in finance centre activities is partly reflected in the deposits of the banks. In June last year, they totalled £10,000 million, compared with £7,700 million in June 1980. Of that total, some 70 per cent is in currencies other than sterling."

An additional indication of the international trend in Jersey was the establishment in 1981 of three more foreign banks in St Helier. These were the Berliner Handels and Frankfurter Bank, The Bankers Trust (America) and the Allied Irish Bank.

"The continued growth of finance centre activities," says Mr Powell, "was helped by such external factors as the abolition of UK exchange control in 1979. But for the most part the decision of non-residents to use the island results from the increasing worldwide recognition of Jersey as a respectable finance centre."

Like others in St Helier, especially bankers already established there, Mr Powell emphasizes the strict control procedures employed. "Our policy has always been to go for first-class names. You will not find 400 banks here as you might in some other offshore locations. We have, in fact, 36 banks, and most are internationally renowned."

The controls apply also to immigration. This is now restricted to 250 working applicants a year, though the limit on millionaires allowed into Jersey is now down to only 15 a year.

But even if there are 15 wealthy people who can find



Senator Ralph Vibert, president, finance and economics committee, Jersey: a £14m surplus.

Finance is not seasonal

The Channel Islands have a history of adaptability to change. In the past 200 years they have relied successively on cider, knitwear, shipbuilding, agriculture and horticulture for their revenue. Now the main providers are tourism and finance. But while the tourists come and go the banker, investment analysts and portfolio managers stay: finance is not seasonal.

The authorities of both Jersey and Guernsey have set themselves high standards.

In the genteel thoroughfares of the two capitals, St Helier and St Peter Port, the nameplates of distinguished City banking and investment houses place the matter beyond argument. Rothschild, Lazard, Hill Samuel, Hambros and others of the kind stand, discreetly displayed, alongside those of Britannia, Fidelity, Save & Prosper and Tyndall.

Another City name recently added to the list is that of Schroder, which has just established five new funds in Guernsey.

Offshore fund management now represents a significant part of the investment activities of the Channel Islands companies associated with these houses.

The funds offer a spread of investment opportunities which British unit trusts are unable to match and which for the British investor is their main attraction.

Most of them report that about 80 per cent of their investors are from outside Britain.

Yet, one prominent banker in St Helier explained: "There seems to be a psychological urge, which many British residents find irresistible, to select an offshore fund even though there is little tax saving for them, or indeed none. It is probably as much an expression of freedom as anything."

This is well illustrated by the successful Channel Islands funds specializing in gilt-edged stocks, among

their underlying investments

is approaching £1,250,000.

In the British Equities sector, the third largest (see table attached) the biggest is the Old Court Smaller Companies Fund, an associate of N. M. Rothschild, with investments of £23,300,000.

Two other Rothschild associates, Old Court Commodity Trust and Old Court Dollar Commodity Trust, dominate the commodity fund sector.

In the money market sector the sterling deposit funds of Lazard, Save & Prosper and Old Court are the largest.

But for investors seeking the potential offered by industrial equity shares,

the North American, Far

Eastern and international sectors contain funds with the most interesting portfolios.

Among the North American funds the RBC Fund, a

subsidiary of the Royal Bank of Canada, has been the top performer over the past seven years, with about 90 per cent of its investments in American equities and the rest in Canadian shares. The two biggest funds in this sector are Fidelity, with investments valued at \$34m, and Kleinwort Benson United States Growth, with a fund valued at \$23m. Both are invested exclusively in American shares.

The Far Eastern funds contain some of the largest investment portfolios. In particular, there are the Fidelity Far East Fund, valued at \$114m, and Fidelity Pacific, with a portfolio of \$138m.

In the international sector Britannia Universal Growth, valued at \$11m, has been a good performer over a three-year term. Although its main objective is to invest in all the major stock markets, up to 25 per cent of the fund's assets may be invested in commodities. Biggest funds in this sector are Lazard, valued at \$92.5m, and Fidelity with \$53m invested.

Resident investment managers recognize that the international character of the Channel Islands finance centres is of special significance. The variety and size of the funds established there certainly reflect this aspect, which is confirmed by Mr Philip de Carteret, one of St Helier's leading stockbrokers.

"We have always tended to look at investment from an international viewpoint. That is because of the sophisticated kind of investors we have always had resident here. But we do not claim to be experts in all the stock markets throughout the world. If, for instance, a client wishes to invest in Japan than I would naturally recommend him to look at a Japanese fund. The same would equally apply to other regions."

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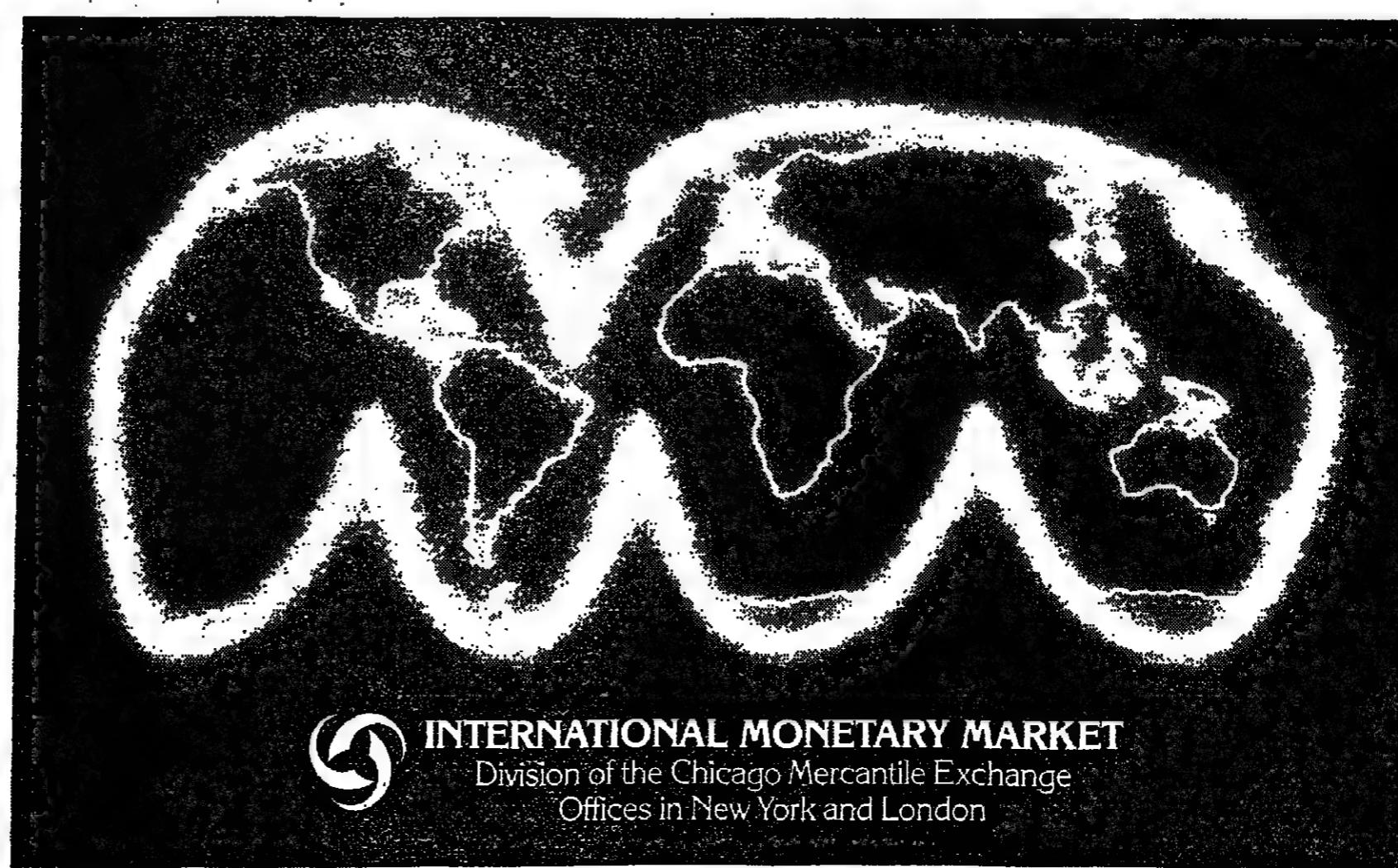
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OFFSHORE INVESTMENT

Lorna Bourke traces the rapid growth of investment in currencies. Michael Prest identifies the attractions and pitfalls of commodity funds

Playing the swings on world currency markets

The real success story of the past two years in terms of offshore investment has been the currency funds set up on the removal of exchange controls in October 1979. Fund managers wasted no time in establishing a range of offshore investment funds designed to cater for the British-based market, but were surprised to find that the newly liberated British investor was less than enthusiastic.

The only funds to take off were those which made straightforward investments in currencies. Rightly or wrongly, private investors felt they could understand currency fluctuations rather better than the intricacies of overseas stockmarkets.

Most of the currency funds, which have emerged over the past two years, have been based in the Channel Islands and are run on the lines of unit trusts, although they are technically different animals.

They come in two types: managed funds, where the manager makes decisions on which currencies to hold in a mixed portfolio, and Old Court International Reserves, run by Rothschild Asset Management. This is the only fund which gives the investor a range of currencies from which to make a choice.

Rothschilds' formula of letting the investor make his own mistakes has obvious appeal for both the fund manager (who is not obliged to take responsibility for decisions) and the investor.

Rothschild launched the Guernsey-based funds in July 1980 and since that time has taken in a massive \$230m, invested in 11 currencies — American, Canadian and Singapore dollars, Swiss franc, lira, Deutschmark, guilder, French franc, Belgian franc and sterling. The greater proportion of these funds has been riding on the US dollar.

Investors make their own choice of currency and can switch between currencies at no charge. There is an overall management fee of 0.75 per cent a year — but no initial charge. Income is rolled-up within the fund and no dividends are paid.

Nigel has sole all his money by investing all his money in money. And if you ask me he's even more puzzled about it than I am!



Guernsey and launched in 1980. But he is known to be working on a range of funds similar in concept to the Rothschild scheme.

Most of the currency funds, with the exception of Old Court International Reserves, follow the Guinness Maxton managed formula.

None has been as successful as Old Court, not least because they all levy a front-end charge, while Rothschild makes none. The levy takes the form of a 5 per cent spread (in most cases) between "bid" and "offer" price of units. This means that if investors were to buy and sell on the same day there would automatically be a loss of 5 per cent of the initial investment.

Until relatively recently, Britannia was the only other fund to have no front-end load, but in November of last year a 5 per cent initial charge was introduced in line with other funds in the market. This acts as a fairly powerful deterrent to would-be investors and much of Rothschild's success is undoubtedly attributable to its lack of front-end load.

"We have a very flexible

approach and are not taking a very long-term view," comments Mr. Stuart Goldsmith, investment director of Britannia. In early January Britannia's fund was 32 per cent invested in sterling, 23 per cent in the US dollar with a 20 per cent French franc holding. By the end of the month the proportions had changed significantly — 25 per cent sterling, 32 per cent US dollar and 26 per cent French franc.

Like Britannia, most of the managed currency funds are actively traded — fund managers feel they cannot afford to take long-term views and in some cases time horizons may well be days rather than weeks.

It is this volatility which has proved the lure for private investors. Anyone remotely interested in investment could not have failed to notice the 23 per cent appreciation in the US dollar during the first half of 1981.

However, Rothschild's approach of letting the investor make his own mistakes is undoubtedly the more successful of the two. There are few bouquets for the fund manager who not only gets it wrong but also charges the client 5 per cent for the benefit of his advice.

"Our fund is very actively traded," says a spokesman for Vanburgh, the Jersey-based unit-linked life subsidiary of the Prudential. Launched in May 1981, Vanburgh now stands at £18.5m, having shown 18 per cent capital appreciation over the period and paid an interim dividend of 4 per cent last October.

Pure currency funds are rather thin on the ground but there is a wide choice of bond and cash funds on the market, many of which were set up to cater for the corporate market.

Interest is expected to grow in pure currency investment, however. The volatility displayed across the exchanges in recent years is not expected to diminish, and investors have become increasingly aware of the speculative opportunities afforded by these currency movements, illustrated in the table.

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Performance of Old Court International Reserves (12 months to 13.1.82)

	per cent
Canadian dollar	+50.2
US dollar	+48.5
Singapore dollar	+41.7
Swiss franc	+33.0
Lira	+24.3
Deutschmark	+23.1
Guilder	+22.4
Belgian franc	+19.8
Belgian franc	+8.2

Driven off by official caution

Commodity funds are still frowned on by the regulatory authorities in Britain. Despite the eminent respectability of the main London markets and trading houses, there can be little doubt that commodity dealing and investment still carry a stigma.

Unlike the United States, where the proverbial conversation with a taxi driver can as easily turn to big belly futures as to the fate of the New York Mets, commodity investment in this country is inching towards social acceptance.

So it is that the brass plates of St Helier in Jersey or Douglas in the Isle of Man are increasingly likely to indicate the presence of an offshore commodity fund. There are now about 30 such funds open to British and other investors, managed by about a dozen companies.

The comparative success of the funds, despite a very

difficult two years in the commodity markets, has encouraged the creation of new ones, and several are likely to be announced this year.

Most of the funds have the same structure. A London controlling company, often the subsidiary of a well-known commodity trading establishment quoted on the Stock Exchange, provides the essential research support, individual expertise in markets where personal experience can be vital, computer facilities and the like.

The reputation of this company rests on its success and probity and it is here that the investor can seek redress in the courts or from the Department of Trade. A fully offshore company may be beyond legal reach.

The master company in turn controls a management company and probably a commodity broking subsidiary. The management company is directly responsible for the operations of the offshore fund, whose dealing business is placed by the broker with member traders of the appropriate commodity exchanges.

A separation of powers is probable at this point because a relatively small number of firms will also be allowed to trade on the exchange floor.

This somewhat unwieldy arrangement is necessitated by one fact: the Department of Trade will not recognise onshore commodity unit trusts.

And unit trusts are the most practical way of dividing the fund's profits (or losses) among investors.

Although such trusts have been run for over a decade, the Department adheres to the view that commodities are too risky and complicated for the small investor who is typically interested in unit

trusts. The commodity sigma has stuck.

Tax considerations also inevitably play a part. But in this case they are not always decisive. The chances are that a United Kingdom resident will be liable to capital gains tax on profits from selling units and to income tax on cash distributions from the fund.

The chief advantage is that, in the Isle of Man, for instance, a commodity dealing company incorporated, managed and controlled there will pay Manx tax on profits at 20 per cent. Profits distributed to the dealing company reduce the dealing company's tax liability, but if distributed to investors incur a 20 per cent withholding tax.

So far as the investor resident in the United Kingdom is concerned, therefore, Continued on opposite page

Management companies and/or distributors of 207 offshore funds

Key	No of funds	Location	Funds
A UK (inc equities and money funds)	24	Tynell Group	Jersey ABCF
B International (inc equities, bonds and currencies)	43	Tynell Group	Bermuda B
C North America (inc equities and money funds)	24	Warburg Investment Management	Ile de Man ADEF
D Commodity funds	29	Worldwide Growth Management	Jersey BC
E Gifts and/or high-yielding funds	39	Hill Samuel Investment Management International	Luxembourg B
F Far East (inc equities and money funds)	48	Hill Samuel Investment Management International	Jersey ABE
		Qwest Fund Management (Jersey)	Switzerland BCF
		Drayton Montagu Portfolio Management	Jersey BE
		Phoenix International Life Assurance	Jersey BE
		GT Management	London BE
		GT Management (Asia)	Hong Kong CF
		GT (Bermuda)	Bermuda BF
		Allen Harvey & Ross Investment Management	Jersey AE
		Henderson Baring (Guernsey), Barfield Trust	Guernsey CE
		National Westminster Jersey Fund Managers	Jersey BE
		Pacific Basin Management Co. (Jersey)	Jersey AB
		Brown Shipley Trust Co. (Jersey)	Jersey F
		Gartmore Fund Managers (C)	Jersey E
		Eastern Management	Hong Kong F
		Sentry Assurance International Management International	Bermuda B
		Kleinwort Benson (Guernsey) Fund Managers	Jersey B
		Lazard Securities (Jersey)	Jersey BE
		Capital Asset Managers	Guernsey B
		RBC Investment Managers	Guernsey B
		Chavton Commodities (Ile de Man)	Ile de Man D
		Wren Commodity Management	Guernsey D
		Lloyds Bank (C) Unit Trust Managers	Jersey D
		Kleinwort Benson International Investment	London B
		Bank of Bermuda	Bermuda C
		Wardley Investment Services	Hong Kong BEF
		Murray Johnstone	Luxembourg BF
		Commodity Analysis	London D
		Tynell-Guardian Management	Bermuda BCF

Source: Money Management (Feb 1982).



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Drew Johnston examines tax legislation in the wake of the Vestey exposé. Alan Grainge discusses the significance of the captive insurance business for offshore locations, particularly the Isle of Man

Now the tax havens have almost had their day

Public awareness of offshore funds located in tax havens was boosted over a year ago after revelations of the spectacular success of the Vestey family in shielding its private fortune from the Inland Revenue. Unfortunately for private investors many of the tax avoidance techniques used by the Vestleys have been made obsolete. Some succeeded because they were long-established — going back in some cases to 1912 — and others have been countered by anti-avoidance legislation.

The position now is that for purely tax-saving purposes, and in the case of most British residents, use of offshore funds is of dubious benefit. In tax law a resident of the United Kingdom is liable to tax on all his income or gains, whether from Britain or overseas sources. Exceptions to this are strictly limited. A British resident is defined as a person who is physically present in the United Kingdom for a full tax year (April 6 through to April 5); or who visits the country year after year so that his visits become part of his habits of life; or if he has a house here and makes one visit to Britain in the tax year, or finally, if he is a British subject ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom who has left the country only for the purpose of occasional overseas residence.

British taxes on individuals are popularly regarded as being among the highest in the industrialized world; but this is not borne out by the statistics. An OECD survey published last February in the Central Statistical Office journal, *Economic Trends*, showed that in 1978 Sweden, Norway, The Netherlands, Belgium, West Germany and France all derived higher proportions of tax and social security contributions from gnp than the United Kingdom.

This was before the tax cuts carried out by the present Government in 1979. And though the tax burden on the individual has risen since then, higher rates of tax are still substantially lower than their pre-1979 levels. Under the last Labour Government, individuals in

Britain faced marginal tax rates of 38 per cent. (This happened because the highest rate of tax on earned income was 33 per cent, and the highest rate of tax on surcharge on investment income was 5 per cent.) Now, the maximum marginal tax rate is 75 per cent. (Top rate is 60 per cent and investment income surcharge is 15 per cent.)

It could be argued that a rate of 75 per cent is still too high, but reduction of tax rates in 1979 alongside the ending of exchange controls took steam out of the growth in use of offshore funds by individual British investors. Their use continues, of course, but not principally for tax purposes.

As other parts of this survey explain, the fear of exchange controls being reimposed, either by this or a future Government, is a powerful motivating factor for investing in offshore funds. Anecdotal evidence from top tax accountants points to a continuing move among very wealthy individuals to shift capital out of Britain into havens such as Switzerland. But the main reasons for doing so are not related to gaining tax advantages. Heavy transfers of capital to Switzerland have also been made in the past year from France and West

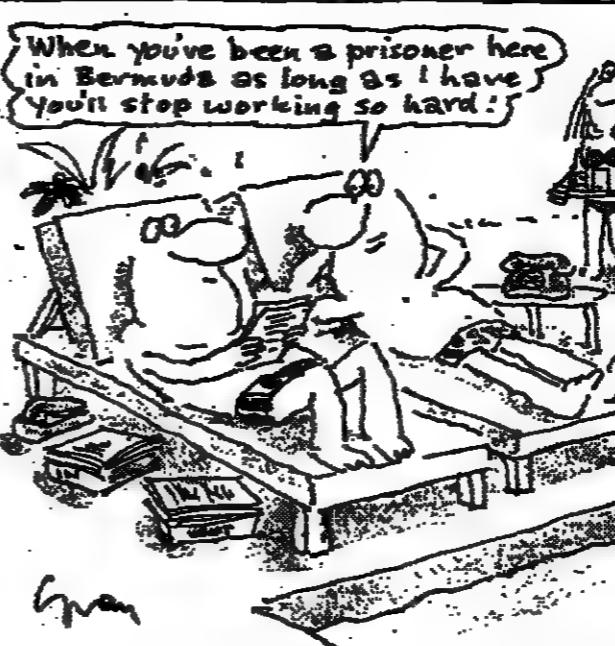
Germany as a result of political, rather than tax pressures.

But escaping British tax entirely is made as difficult as possible by the Inland Revenue through use of Section 478 of the Taxes Act 1970. This prevents transfer of assets abroad which result in income being made payable to anyone resident of the United Kingdom. The theoretical implications of S478

are immense since it empowers the Inland Revenue to tax individuals on the undistributed profits of any foreign company of which he is a shareholder. This is intended to hit offshore funds where the name of the tax game for individuals is to see that investment income is converted into capital. Income attracts tax at up to 75 per cent, whereas capital is taxed at a maximum of 30 per cent.

In practice, the Revenue applies the section only in cases where foreign assets are closely controlled by a small number of British taxpayers. But the value to the investor of converting income to capital is also hit by the operation of tax treaties between sovereign states.

Tax treaties codify financial relations between countries. In practice they stop



Laws to attract and hold captives

Insurance has become one of the more lucrative of offshore financial activities — so much so that some locations have recently introduced new legislation in order to attract what have become known as captive insurance companies.

Bermuda has established itself as the main location for such companies. They have been formed there mainly by large American multinational corporations, especially the oil companies, to take advantage of the generous tax laws. Annual premiums are not paid to a conventional insurance company; instead they are paid to the offshore captive, which then offloads most of the risk. These captives pay no taxes on their profits and soon build up very considerable reserves.

The term captive has apparently been carefully chosen to satisfy the domestic revenue authorities that the offshore company has an essentially alien, though admittedly close relationship with the multinational which formed it. Alternative terms such as "tied" or "tame" or "inhouse", would clearly not be adequate for that purpose.

Legislation in Guernsey has enabled the island to establish a lead in captive insurance business over Jersey and the Isle of Man. Jersey, however, is now working on changing its legislative framework to remove the barrier to captive insurance companies and the Isle of Man passed a new law last November to encourage their formation.

Explaining the background to the Isle of Man's new legislation, Mr William Dawson, the Government Treasurer, says: "The Isle of Man's insurance business can be divided into two groups. In the first are the branches of well-known insurance groups providing insurance for residents. In the second are insurance companies set up to provide cover mainly for non-resident operations.

The first of these groups will expand only according to the general insurance requirements of the residents and any major expansion of the insurance sector must, therefore, rely on the growth of the second group. Should such an expansion take place there will be a demand for people with insurance skills and for others to perform a wide range of skilled and routine tasks.

"All these will require both housing and office accommodation. The Isle of Man, unlike many other low-tax areas, is in a unique position: it has the space to expand both from the point of view of commercial activity and population. It also has the political and fiscal stability

of the fund managers would be only too happy."

It would avoid attenuated claims of command and communication, themselves a cost and wipe out the dubious image which always attaches to offshore financial activity.

But investors should also take other factors into account. The tax position notwithstanding, the vital element is obviously the quality of fund management and, by extension, the way in which the fund is invested.

Judging management quality is difficult, partly because it depends on whether one is measuring capital or income growth and partly because the majority of offshore commodity unit trusts intended primarily for British investors are only a few years old.

Still, a wide range of investments is on offer. Offshore funds may be invested in a single commodity, or the managers may have full discretion to move money around. Most funds, however, are spread across several commodities — base metals, say, with the right to place funds on deposit. Some funds may also invest in commodity-related companies. In all cases the risk-reward ratio is different, but the fund manager's powers are laid down in the trust deed which governs the fund's activities.

The deed is important because it is the investor's last legal resort. The trustee, who is responsible for overseeing the deed, is usually the local branch of a leading bank. The bank's name should be a sign to the investor of the reliability of the fund. If the bank is based in Britain, the aggrieved investor has a greater chance of legal redress.

A third consideration is the fees charged by the fund.

Managers are not a charitable breed. On the contrary, they levy a combination of initial joining, brokerage,

performance and administration fees. They may in addition take a specified percentage of funds placed on deposit.

A client who is fortunate enough to watch his portfolio rise 25 per cent in its first year could pay 10 per cent of his stake money to the management company.

It is ironic that if commodity unit trusts were allowed to operate onshore some of the risks would be reduced. As the law stands, commodity fund managers cannot advertise and promote their wares, as do managers of equity trusts.

As the number of such funds grows, moreover, and more investors seek an alternative to dull equity markets, it seems that tax and regulatory controls have lagged behind. It is odd that investors are forced offshore chiefly by official caution rather than taxation.

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Nabokov pinned to the page

Lectures on Russian Literature

By Vladimir Nabokov
(Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £16.50)

Readers of *Lolita*, *Speak, Memory* and *Pale Fire* will not need to be told that the greatest Russian writer of the mid-twentieth century was both moved and rejoiced by the miraculous accumulation of detail in human existence from which was struck "the sensual spark" that brought a book to life.

As a critic, too, Nabokov is both precisely poetic and wonderfully down to earth and in these *Lectures on Russian Literature*, assembled in varying forms of completeness or fragmentation from his teaching at Wellesley, Stanford, and Cornell in the Forties and Fifties, he is far more relaxed and expansive than he became after hitting the jackpot of vulgar fame and with a wealth of notes and information, as if for some critical edition of the novel, on the interiors of *Moby-Dick*. Petching sleeping cars, the kindly ring of the clock-maker in grand Russian houses, the hours of work and routes taken by each character, and where the oysters consumed in the great cities would have come from, all of it serving to show precisely what, in human and dramatic terms, a transmuting genius made of.

"Literature", he declares, sighting a grateful digression from the distasteful task of teaching Dostoevsky, "is the art of broken rock, pushed apart, squashed, then its lonely rock will be smelt in the hollow of the palm, it will be munched and rolled upon the tongue with relish; then, and only then, its true flavor will be discovered and known, and the broken and crushed parts will come together in your own mind, and disclose the beauty of a unity to which you have contributed something of your own blood."

Reading is an active and not a passive art, and the gifted reader is, after the artist who created it, the most important character in any book. By these exacting tests of participation and smell, Dostoevsky emerges somewhat foetid, deplored alike for ethics both idiotic and for ethics both idiotic and disgusting, whilst Turgenev and Gorki, unlike in all else, are both tainted by artificial flavourings and inferior ingredients. Only three writers (Pushkin being, on this occasion, out of the race) survive: Gogol, whose *Dead Souls* receives the most brilliant and seductive essay in the book; Tolstoy — *Anna Karenina* is lovingly taken and broken to bits, pushed apart, squashed etc etc for more than one hundred pages

— and Chekhov, with whom Nabokov is closest in sympathy of all. Too close, indeed, for him to do more than suggest emotionally why he places Chekhov only behind Tolstoy and Gogol as the great master of human nature and experience in Russian prose.

Art is a divine game, literature is the life of language and imagery and not the vessel for explicit ideals and messages such as those virtually marked *Special Delivery*, he suggests, in the novels of Gorki or Thomas Mann. In *Anna Karenina* the "ideas" of sexual intercourse as a form of murder and of death as the birth of the soul emerge spontaneously from the work of Tolstoy's people.

As a teaching tool — expression Nabokov would have loathed — this curious volume only works in the *Karenina* chapter, but there it works wonderfully well, with a wealth of notes and information, as if for some critical edition of the novel, on the interiors of *Moby-Dick*.

Petching sleeping cars, the kindly ring of the clock-maker in grand Russian houses, the hours of work and routes taken by each character, and where the oysters consumed in the great cities would have come from, all of it serving to show precisely what, in human and dramatic terms, a transmuting genius made of.

Two words to end on, one ahead of its time, the other well after. *Philistinette* is easy; it is Mary Whitehouse or Esther Rantzen or Pam Ayres; but *buncombe* is not, as you might suppose, a seaside resort in Sussex to which non-existent cousins might safely be confined. It is the original of *bukum*, from the 16th Congress of the United States, in which the Member for Buncombe County, North Carolina, upset the big boys by interrupting a debate in Missouri by insisting he was allowed to speak for *Buncombe*. No, it is not Arthur Marshall or Frank Muir, but honest to O.E.D. Nabokov would probably have found it trembling quietly, there like one of his rare moths, as you might suppose, a seaside resort in Sussex to which non-existent cousins might safely be confined. 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Galleries

Resplendent homecomings

Seventeenth-century French Painting in American Collections

Grand Palais, Paris

The principal function of an art exhibition should be the advancement of scholarship. An exhibition that does so in an exemplary way has just opened at the Grand Palais in Paris, where it will be on show until April 26. Entitled *Seventeenth-century French Painting in American Collections*, it is accompanied by a magisterial catalogue (by Pierre Rosenberg) which contains not only exhaustive entries for the 124 works selected but also a complete illustrated inventory of all the seventeenth-century French paintings belonging to public collections in the United States of America. It has been organized jointly by the Reunion des Musées Nationaux and the Metropolitan Museum, New York, where it will be shown from May 26 until August 22, finally travelling to Chicago, where it will be on view at the Art Institute from September 18 to November 28.

The display (and the catalogue) is arranged in 11 sections, beginning with the French followers and imitators of Caravaggio, the theme of a memorable exhibition in the same building in 1974. Then, the splendid work which dominates the first section of the current exhibition, *The Fortune Teller* by Valentin de Boulogne (recently acquired by the Toledo Museum of Art), was known only from an old photograph and was described in the catalogue as "formerly Cambridge, Fitzwilliam Museum".

Valentin (1591-1632) travelled to Rome before 1614, remaining there for the rest of his comparatively short life. He probably painted the Toledo picture about 1620, its tightly grouped figures seated around a table seemingly based on Caravaggio's *Calling of St Matthew* in the Roman Church of San Luigi dei Francesi. Its provenance is both intriguing and alarming: first recorded in the eighteenth century in the collection of the Dukes of Rutland at Belvoir, as a Caravaggio, it was correctly identified as a

Valentin by the indefatigable Dr Woog (1954). It was sold in 1926 to a private collector, who re-sold it to the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, which in 1953 disposed of it at Sotheby's, where it fetched £350! The sum moral is too obvious to need further emphasis.

Simon Vouet (1590-1649), who was in Rome at the same time as Valentin, eventually returned to France, where from 1627 until his death he controlled the artistic life of the capital, although the brief return of Poussin to his native land caused him some anxiety, much to the amusement of Louis XIII. Vouet's Italian works, seen in the context of the Caravaggesques, possess an elegance which, although Bolognese in origin, is already identifiably French, as in the pair of female saints *Margaret* and *Ursula* (from Hartford, Wadsworth Atheneum). Their opulent draperies are nevertheless based on contemporary costume, which is the most conspicuous feature of one of the most interesting pictures in exhibition, *Death comes to the Table* (New Orleans Museum of Art), for which no satisfactory attribution has so far been proposed, although that to Jean Ducamps has the strongest support.

This is not the place to pursue the continuing debate on the authenticity of the Metropolitan Museum's *La Tour*, but visitors will find it instructive to compare the impeccably authentic costume details in this anonymous work with the improbable garments worn in both *The Fortune Teller* and *The Cheat with the Ace of Clubs*, recently acquired by the Kimbell Art Museum, Fort Worth. These two controversial pictures are hung together, apart from the main group of works by La Tour, which includes the superb (and indisputably genuine) *Musicians* (Brawl), which was first seen in the Georges de la Tour exhibition at the Orangerie in 1972.

Sold immediately afterwards at Christie's, it was acquired for the J. Paul Getty Museum, Malibu, which has also sent a very different work, *Eustache le Sueur's The Code of the Sea pay homage to Cupid*. Le Sueur (1616-55), together with Philippe de Champaigne (1602-74) and Laurent

de la Hyre (1606-56) are the three chief figures in what the catalogue calls "the first school of Paris", characterized by a neoclassicism bordering on neoclassicism, exemplified by La Hyre's *Job's Fortunes Restored* (1648; Norfolk, the Chrysler Museum), an obscure and learned subject, treated in an austere manner. In common with La Hyre and Le Sueur, Philippe de Champaigne did not visit Italy, spending most of his long life in Paris, where he settled in 1621, becoming a founder member of the Académie Royale in 1648. In that year he painted the *Frigidarium* seminomial *Penitent Magdalene* (Houston, Museum of Fine Arts), as well as the almost hypodes *Moses with the Tables of the Law* (Milwaukee Art Museum), which the cataloguer is understandably tempted to describe as "hyperrealist".

Philippe de Champaigne's nephew, Jean-Baptiste (1631-81), a virtually unknown figure, is represented by an impressive *Last Supper* (Detroit, Institute of Arts), at one time attributed to Poussin, traces of whose false signature it still bears. Poussin himself is well represented, as in Claude Lorrain, but it is the less well-known artists, often in the form of unfamiliar works from obscure or inaccessible places, who give this magnificent exhibition a particular appeal: the ravishing *Decification of Acæus* by François Perrier (Coll. Mr and Mrs J. Seward Johnson), with its figure of Venus straight out of Parmigianino, the dramatic *Judgment of Solomon* by Jean Bassot (Sarasota, John and Mable Ringling Museum of Art) and Pierre Mignard's touching triple portrait *The Children of the Duc de Bouillon*, dated 1647 (Honolulu, Academy of Arts), for instance.

Mignard is also represented by the much later *Christ and the Woman of Samaria* (1681), whose full provenance is published for the first time in the catalogue. Now belonging to the North Carolina Museum of Art, Raleigh, it was executed for Mlle de Guise, whose portrait was also painted by the same artist. Charles le Brun (1619-90) goes one further in the only work by him in the exhibition, *Venus clipping the wings of Cupid* (Ponce, Museo de Arte),



Vouet's "Saint Ursula" from Hartford, Connecticut: opulent draperies based on contemporary costume

giving the goddess the features of Marie-Madeleine de Castille, who in 1651 married, as his second wife, the flamboyant financier Nicolas Fouquet, builder of the beautiful chateau of Vaux-le-Vicomte. Fouquet's emblem was the squirrel and, nestled among the fruit in the cornucopia held by Hymen, the god of marriage, a tiny red squirrel perches, its bushy tail cheekily echoing the majestic plume in Minerva's helmet.

Le Brun, the most powerful figure in the French artistic establishment between the death of Mazarin (1661) and that of Colbert (1683), is not well represented in American collections, although an

important early work, *The Purification* (1645), belongs to the Detroit Institute of Arts. Painted for the Chancellor Séguier, the artist's first patron, it disappeared during the Revolution and was not rediscovered until 1968, when it was exhibited at the Hôtel Gallery in London. Le Brun's famous equestrian portrait of Séguier, surrounded by a retinue of exquisite ephèbes, hangs in the Grand Galerie of the Louvre, which any visitor to the exhibition at the Grand Palais would be well advised to visit, if only to see the other version of the *La Tour Cheat*.

Jeffery Daniels

Television

Tougher than men or horses

Nancy Astor was an American, a wit, the first woman Member of Parliament, a Christian Scientist, an anti-Catholic, a supporter of alcohol, a society beauty who was repelled by sex and, from all accounts, an inadequate mother. Her first husband was a disaster — with her, anyway; her second succeeded to a title. All this is the stuff of television serials and last night BBC2 embarked on a nine-week journey into Nancy Astor.

Whether it will tell us just how or why she was what she was, we shall have to wait and see. The first instalment had no sense of urgency but it was showy. The series is based on a book by Derek Marllow, "the compulsive novel — the unforgettable television serial". I cannot go along with the first part and have early reservations about the second. The record, "The Nancy Astor Theme", has not grabbed me sufficiently to compel me to rush out and buy it.

We joined young Nancy Langhorne, as she began, in her native Virginia, near the Blue Ridge Mountains of which Laurel and Hardy sang. An older Nancy, played by Lisa Farrow, who will go

with her into her eighties, narrated, showing no apprehension in her voice, at having to enact a part apparently described by Philip Hinchcliffe as the best woman's role ever written for television.

The Langhornes had 11 children, eight — three boys and five girls — surviving infancy. Father Chilie (Dan O'Hearn) was a poker-playing Virginian who chewed spat, cussed and could handle negroes: a Southern gentleman. He escaped from hard times to make a fortune in railway construction through his ability to handle horses and men.

Handling the rebellious and resentful Nancy was tougher and, in this episode, father chickens out and despatches her to a New York academy for young ladies where she can re-fight the Yankees and from which she has an escape to visit her beautiful sister Irene and meet the fateful Robert Gould Shaw, who will become Husband No 1.

So there we are with lots

of upstairs-and-downstairs, glimpses of the famous, and insights into the fashions of yesterday, to come. Quite a package. A slow start from the director, Richard Stroud,

but a good enough one from Lisa Farrow, who has a tall babies' on their mothers' backs.

Granada gave a different sort of history. *Surrender*, produced and directed by Mark Anderson with Brian Lapping as executive producer, is a forerunner of what we will be getting when the series *End of Empire* is completed.

Completing absorption enabled me to sustain this hiding. It dealt with the fall of Singapore, "the greatest disaster and worst capitulation in the history of the British Empire", said Churchill. On this account he had not expected to have to defend it and was not at all that upset as the simultaneous bombing of Singapore and Pearl Harbour brought America into the war. He thought we would win everything back. Territorially, he was right. What went for ever was the idea of the white's supremacy over the oriental and the notion that Britain could defend Australia and New Zealand.

The Japanese, now the largest investors in Singapore, had been dismissed as inferior fighting men, their pilots unable to fly at night because of bad eyesight and the imperfect balance caused

by having been carried as babies on their mothers' backs.

When the bombing came, it was attributed to German pilots. Singapore was thought impregnable — but not by the Japanese. They could not only fly at night but could fight in any kind of jungle conditions. They unsportingly used tanks, which we had thought an absurd idea, and came in through the back door while the huge British guns gaped out to sea.

The Repulse and Prince of Wales, having lost their air cover en route when the carrier Indomitable ran aground, had arrived to bolster false hopes and were sunk by waves of torpedo bombers. The City of the Lion surrendered unconditionally on February 15, 1942. 130,000 British troops beaten by a Japanese force a quarter of that size.

The Japanese rubbed in the humiliation by making them sweep the streets. *Surrender* was a powerful piece of documentary with impressive witnesses, including Maj Gen Sir Ian Jacob, assistant secretary to the Cabinet of the time. We would not nourish such illusions now, would we?

Dennis Hackett

Theatre

Where there is Darkness

Lyric Studio, Hammersmith

We are looking at a flagged patio with a party going on beyond the bijou conservatory, off-stage conversation mingling with a piece of after-dinner baroque, when a handsome West Indian figure strides into view, muttering imprecations and closely followed by a coldly taciturn white lady who proves to be his wife.

What you want to know is how he has made it into this chic bourgeois nest, how he came to marry the lady, and why he is so cross with the departing guests; not to mention many other things on

which Caryl Phillips's play has no light to shed.

Social work, we are told, has put Albert in possession of his house, two cars, and the money to send his son to a university; and you had better believe it, as the play has other matters to be getting on with. This is Albert's last night in Britain before returning to the Caribbean after 25 years, and he has to come to terms with his past.

As the lights change we see young Albert asking for the hand of a West Indian girl and whisking her off to where he invests her father's money in a basement club, which goes up in flames, but not before he has impregnated one of the customers. Muriel (the first wife) vanishes from the scene, evidently leaving him to bring up baby Remi and face a well-earned battery of recriminations.

Between these flashbacks we return to the long night on the patio, and the arrival of Remi, who announces his intention of quitting the university to get married, closely followed by his pregnant orphan fiancée who proceeds to tear further strips off prospective father-in-law.

There are occasional lines that indicate the play this might have been. "The grave of many cherished dreams, London Transport." A lot of black mothers, but not many black wives. But if Mr Phillips meant to write a piece showing the effect of English "practicalities" on the immigrant character, you can only view the result as an incoherent mess.

Albert groans that he has "done wrong to a lot of people"; as well he may. And he keeps on doing it: slamming his son to ground, bullying the long-suffering Ruth, turning on the old charm for his son's girl before screaming abuse at her. He is a walking anthology of every fault ever attributed to the black male ego, but he does not supply the honey-tongued Rudolph Walker with a character to play.

Substituting rows for plot, the piece finally leaves him quailing before the angry ghosts of his two abandoned women, with the nervous Remi looking on, understandably wondering if the old man is going bonkers.

Peter James's production features a lot of ineffectual movement over loudly crunching gravel, and one warmly credible performance from Alister Bain.

Irving Wardle

yesterday's prescience is tomorrow's aftermath, and the play, being far less melodramatic than Lillian Hellman's similar *Watch on the Rhine*, turns to sober prescription in its third act, with lines like "The iron has entered your soul. You've crossed some frontier, where I cannot follow you". They are aroused to fighting pitch by his confrontation with romantic love and latent American fascism and he decides to return to Germany to fight the cancer at its source.

Before that happens Behrman's characters find better ways to engage the sympathies and ideas of the audience. Behrman's reputation was primarily based on wit, and it is laughter that carries through his story of American heroes and tycoons setting up racially pure campaigns in England while Lady Wyngate keeps open the window of Liberal understanding.

Sheila Gish needs no special words to be an appealing figure: her presence as Lady Wyngate is a balance to some American accents that are higher than the corn that is higher than an elephant's eye, and she brings out the subtleties that make the first two acts intriguing and involving. Her chief antagonist, the American capitalist played by Robert Ardent (the fascistic brother of her American lover, played by Duncan Preston), is also a worthy inspiration to the inherent drama in the plot. But, and here the direction of Nicolas Kent can find no solution, the third act is lumpy, poetic lesson-mongering. The sophisticated intrigues and sexual complications that enliven the opening disappear.

Ned Chailliet

Concerts

Salomon/Barlow

St John's

Lutoslawski's Cello Concerto, composed a little over 12

years ago to gratify Rostropovich's longing for a piece such as I have never played before", does not, in the nature of things, get many performances. It is very brilliant and difficult indeed for the soloist; that has attracted, rather than repelled, ambitious young cellists, since the work is vividly, humanly dramatic, strongly emotional.

Todays soloist was Alexander Baillie, formerly the dazzling cellist of The Fires of London and a player of proven worth. He gave a glorious account of the music, quarter-tones and all, completely confident and alive to the progress of the musical drama which he projected without emotional exaggeration, quite naturally indeed, as the concertos deserves. Here is an international virtuoso soloist set fair for a valuable career.

Another reason why Lutoslawski's Cello Concerto is infrequently played is that the orchestra music, thoroughly eventful, is hard to coordinate exactly, much or it flexibly notated and involving technical innovations of the avant-garde.

You would not expect an amateur symphony orchestra to attempt such a work, still less to play it off to something like Mr Baillie's exalted standard of performance.

The Salomon Orchestra, under Stephen Barlow (member of ENO's accomplished young music staff), amazingly managed it. They were helped by their policy of concentrated rehearsal for a series of performances; also they are, by policy, "an orchestra bringing together the London area's best players outside the musical profession", superstar amateurs, in fact.

William Mann

Sinfonietta/Howarth

Queen Elizabeth Hall

Only little artists come in schools; the big ones swim alone.

Nevertheless, it is a curious coincidence that these British composers who stand preeminent in the generation after Britten — Peter Maxwell Davies, Harrison Birtwistle and Alexander Goehr — were students in Manchester in the mid-1950s. If the idea of a "Manchester school" now seems as quaint as that of a Mersey "beat" from the next decade, at least it gives the London Sinfonietta a peg for the series of three concerts which began on Tuesday, all conducted by another Mancunian alumnus of the period, Elgar Howarth.

Of course, no three important composer could be easily slotted together a quarter-century into their careers, and, if this opening event was a disjointed celebration, that was only because there was no attempt to impose a misleading unity. Indeed, the works might almost have been chosen to make clear the distinctions; the fact that with Goehr you always know where you are, that with Davies you remain worryingly unsure but seized, and that with Birtwistle you are always in the same place.

There was also a contrast: Max Harrison

though marked *allegro appassionato*, the Scherzo is often taken circumspectly. On this occasion it had a headlong quality that implied, among other things, considerable nervousness on the soloist's part. And again the music was sometimes shown in fresh light. In the slow movement there was no great cultivation of tonal beauty on the LPO's part, and the opening was rather austere, the cello solo notwithstanding. This did not well accord with de Larrocha's rhapsodic account of the keyboard part.

After the interval the conductor drew considerably more refined playing, and a much wider range of colour and dynamics, from the orchestra in Debussy's *La Mer*. Each of the three movements had a distinct atmosphere of its own, the impression of far, wide, impersonal distances created in the first, and "De l'aube à midi sur la mer" being quite vivid. The storm and stress of "Jeux de Vagues" was remarkable, also, finding the LPO near its best.

In search, presumably, of the greatest possible contrast to Debussy's subtle dialectics, an end was made with Ravel's *Boléro*.

Take a new look at THE LISTENER

NOW WITH THE VIEWER/LISTENER GUIDE TO BBC DRAMA, FILMS AND MUSIC FOR THE WEEK AHEAD.

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THE LISTENER
ON SALE NOW: 50p

David Spangler

Sheila Gish

The Poetry of Chess, edited by Andrew Waterman (Avril Press, £4.95)

Poets, like other men, enjoy playing chess. Many of them have taken the game, which is so rich in metaphors, not just for war, but all obsessive states of mind, as an emblem of their feelings about life in general. From Lydgate, For though a man studied all his love He forsooth a fidele diverse fantasys There is therein so great diversy...

David Spangler

Inside Gdansk, where Poland's defiant spirit is being punished

by Roger Boyes

Gdansk

"Taking risks at work puts lives in danger", announces a brightly coloured cartoon fish on a work safety poster in the Lenin shipyards in Gdansk. Three minutes' walk away. Just outside the shipyard gates, stand three crosses commemorating the shooting of workers in 1970: "No waves will ever wash away the blood that has been spilled", says a stone inscription behind the memorial.

On a wharf in Gdynia, a short drive up the Baltic coast somebody has daubed a door with the slogan of the Solidarity underground: You have the winter — we will have the spring".

Labels, inscriptions, graffiti that record the bitterness and the enduring unforgiving memories of the Polish workers' movement. That movement came of age in Gdansk, where the people are as tart-tongued as Liverpudlians or Hamburgers, where hypocrisy was mocked, where Hanseatic independence mattered more than party dictat.

In December, 1970, the Polish authorities proposed to "rationalize" the shipyard industry — by cutting overtime payments and certain bonuses — at a time when food prices were being raised. On Monday, December 14, the workers laid down their tools in protest and swiftly their demonstration spilled over to the town, and attack was launched on the party headquarters and the militia acted at first with great uncertainty then with growing confidence and violence.

Within a week, the official estimate was 45 dead in the Gdansk, Gdynia and Szczecin riots, over 1,100 were reported wounded.

It was natural enough that the Lenin shipyards should also be the birthplace of Solidarity in August 1980, natural enough that the leader of the new movement, Lech Walesa should live and work in Gdansk. The self-confidence of the Polish working class was shaped in the Lenin yards.

Now Gdansk is in a state of war, though more precisely it could be described as a state of siege. Everyone has to be off the streets by eight o'clock in the evening. It is forbidden to drive private cars, even if there were petrol to fuel them. The telephones are out of action. Gdansk, the word has it, is being punished.

But talk to the workers in the Lenin yards and it becomes evident before long that the spirit of resistance is still strong.

"No, we're not defeated, of course not, we have time that's all", says a welder in the K2 unit of the yards. "No, I'm not in the party", says another, "I was never in the thing and never will be. It's ours."

Unintimidated by a squadron of Foreign Ministry officials and a photographer who does not appear to be an accredited member of the press, a man digging drains explains that they want Solidarity back, either with the old leadership or with a new leadership democratically elected by the workers. Anything else, they will ignore.

Are the workers staging a go-slow (the Poles call it an Italian strike)? Of course not, says the man, van in the town centre and

glancing at a security man in blue freshly pressed into the library of the worker's overalls. But he has been digging this particular trench for the past five days. The trench is a modest one.

Talk to the officials who run Gdansk and it is immediately apparent that future historians of martial law are going to have problems. In 1970, the officials almost certainly faked the death toll — that was conceded tacitly even by party members in Solidarity's Poland. The figure was almost certainly more than 100 dead, several thousand wounded. Over the past 12 years, accounts have slipped out about night-time funerals, bodies being wrapped in rubbish sacks and dropped into the Baltic.

Scarcely nine weeks into martial law and the officials are at it again. Mr Bronislaw Medejski, the chief prosecutor in the Gdansk region tells visiting reporters that only between 12 and 20

"While Poland's unofficial history is being written in invisible ink, the government version is being written in pencil, rubbed out after a number of days..."

people are interned in the Gdansk area ("the number fluctuates, you understand"). Yet the Church has identified four interment centres in the Gdansk area. That would mean an average of three to five prisoners per camp, a somewhat improbable state of affairs.

These facts are still more or less in the control of the authorities. They can claim what they want about internment or the mailing of the prosecutor's office and their testimony will — like the death toll figure in 1970 — have to be accepted as the definitive, if not the correct, version. But official accounts of demonstrations are a different matter and again it is evident that while Poland's unofficial history is being written in invisible ink, the government version is being written in pencil, rubbed out after a number of days, and then rewritten to suit present circumstances.

On January 30, there was a violent demonstration against martial law in Gdansk (workers say that they plan similar protests every month). The party press described this "manifestation" (the official euphemism for demonstrations) as a reprehensible display by mischievous schoolchildren and their parents.

Now, the official version is moving closer to independent accounts. Some 8,000 workers left the shipyards at the end of the first shift on Saturday, we were told in Gdansk, and some of them joined in the demonstration which was in fact a wreath-laying ceremony at the 1970 memorial. Militia tried to disperse the crowd because crowds are against the law.

The group of 2,000 then became a group of 50 who ended up burning a militia postbox in the town centre and

throwing Molotov cocktails into the library of the Gdansk communist party. The latest version sticks to the figure of 205 arrests and 14 injuries.

Yet even this account lacks a certain credibility. A priest who recently travelled from Gdansk to Warsaw tells of seeing a crowd of 9,000. There were as many shipyard workers as students (something strenuously denied by the authorities, who do not want to encourage the idea of there being popular worker unrest), that the crowd dispersed but regrouped almost in the same numbers as before, that the riot police acted with a degree of brutality, turning the water canons on demonstrators almost at point-blank range.

Gdansk is, in short, a troubled town. Unlike Poznan (the only other city outside the capital that correspondents have been allowed to visit), the workers here are not waiting patiently for Mr Walesa to re-emerge. The Lenin yards were in the vanguard of the workers' movement and the workers there seem to feel a responsibility to their colleagues throughout the country.

The workers will probably be given an extra month's wages (the annual compensation for the food price rises) this month so people will probably not run out of money for food over the next three weeks. March, however, will be a difficult month for Gdansk. Ressentiment cannot easily fizzle out in a place where mothers are still weeping for workers shot by police 12 years ago.

In the seventeenth century, the Polish nobility could cripple the power of their monarchs with a special right of veto, the liberum veto. Now the workers have rediscovered that right, the right to cripple governments, and they discovered it in Gdansk.

The workers will probably be given an extra month's wages (the annual compensation for the food price rises) this month so people will probably not run out of money for food over the next three weeks. March, however, will be a difficult month for Gdansk. Ressentiment cannot easily fizzle out in a place where mothers are still weeping for workers shot by police 12 years ago.

The red-brick courthouse in Newport must be one of the ugliest buildings in town. The heart of this island community, clustered around a harbour familiar to so

Newport, Rhode Island. For someone on trial for attempting to murder his wife twice — Claus von Bulow appears an unusually relaxed man. Every weekday, just before 9.30 am, this tall, balding yet imposing figure, elegantly dressed in a double-breasted navy suit, strolls into the court building on Newport's Washington Square. One hand in his pocket, the other sprouting a long cigarette, he smiles, chats and even jokes with reporters.

"Yes", he told me, "I've had plenty of letters of support from Britain. I have always found that the British, once they make up their minds about something, stick by you. Mark Birley sent me a crate of wine — very useful, I can tell you, in an American motel." Had Lord Hailesham been in touch? (Mr von Bulow once worked as a barrister in the Lord Chancellor's chambers.) "No. I haven't heard from Quintin for some time."

Well over six feet tall, Danish-born von Bulow habitually puffs out and preens his chest like a Prussian officer. It is easy to understand why the locals see him as an arrogant man. The sheriff shouts and we move into the court together.

Von Bulow is accused of twice injecting his wife Martha or "Sunny", with insulin in an attempt to kill her. He is not a particularly wealthy man but her current will bequeaths him half her estate: \$15m. Their daughter and her children from an earlier marriage receive the other half.

Mrs von Bulow went into a coma on December 27, 1979, from which she recovered and again on December 20, 1980. Doctors say her brain has been damaged and that the second coma is irreversible. A hypodermic syringe, with insulin encrusted on it, was found in a black bag in Mr von Bulow's closet at Clarendon Court, their country home in Newport (they also live on Fifth Avenue, New York).

The defense claims that "Sunny's" coma is a result of hypoglycemia — low blood sugar — plus a combination of egg nog barbiturates (self-administered) and sugary foods.

The red-brick courthouse in Newport must be one of the ugliest buildings in town. The heart of this island community, clustered around a harbour familiar to so



Claus von Bulow: wine and sympathy from Britain

many world-class sailors and where the America's Cup is scheduled to be raced next year, is a jumble of tiny streets cluttered with clapboard houses, pretty as a postcard.

In contrast, Bellevue Avenue, the wide boulevard where the von Bulows and other super-rich live on the leafier parts of Cheltenham, but on the ocean, Clarendon Court shares a peninsula with Breakers, the original Vanderbilt summer home, two old Astor houses where the "400" great families of America used to party till dawn, and an exact replica of the White House.

The houses and parades on Newport during the summer are so lush even today that some mansions have specially laid-out permanent car parks. No wonder it was on Bellevue Avenue that they chose to film Scott Fitzgerald's *The Great Gatsby*.

In court the social divisions which are ever present in Newport are plain for all to see. The room itself is a shabby affair. The pale plaster is smudged and dirty; the wooden veneer lining the bottom half of the walls is stained and scuffed. The

public gallery is packed with middle-aged women but, unlike the Ripper case in Britain, they identify with neither side and are essentially cheerful ghouls. The judge can be homely, too, and occasionally digresses to discuss his wife or the weather.

Von Bulow's lawyers — there are two — are tall, suavely dressed figures like he is, both with shining, well-nourished silver hair. Herald Fahringer, von Bulow's main attorney from New York, is a stooping, halting figure with a passing resemblance to, and delivery like, James Stewart. He has contested many famous cases. By contrast the prosecutor, Assistant District Attorney Stephen Famiglietti, is small, dark and greasy looking. But he is a local man.

Von Bulow listens impassively to the proceedings, occasionally jutting forward his jaw. When he enters the court he sometimes stares down at the women in the public gallery, towering over them; but he never looks across the room at the jury. To judge from appearances, they too are a class apart.

It would be tempting to say that the trial has divided the community. But in fact von Bulow has few friends here now. Unkindly, the locals insinuate that the only people who speak up for him (there have been some) are those involved in charities — Mr von Bulow still has charge of the charitable trust stemming from his wife's money.

Until the trial began, many of his friends did stand by him. Most of the summer community here is transplanted from Manhattan and, according to William Boggs, a local resident writing a book about the trial, most are "far more snobbish here than they would dare be in New York".

Claus — pronounced Close by many friends — was invited to parties in both New York and Newport prior to the trial.

But whatever support there was for him, it has evaporated of late. Newport is a very Catholic town, Portuguese and Irish mainly. The revelation that von Bulow was so drunk during his trial are repeated loyal references to Sunny as "my lady". Sitting proudly in the witness box in a sober blue and white dress, she even confessed that she had lied to an earlier court to protect her lady.

The prosecution has not moved on to the intricacies of the medical evidence, where the wild world of rumour has no place. And there are many witnesses and several weeks to go before we have a verdict. But in Newport in 1982 it is clear that Claus von Bulow is in the eyes of many Americans, guilty — at least of being an aristocrat.

Yet no decision was taken. By now the miners had begun their negotiations for the recently concluded pay rise and the Department of Energy was desperately anxious that if Belvoir mining was to be in part or wholly refused (though they were still struggling for its acceptance) no announcement should be made until after the pay settlement.

But now the miners have "moderately" settled at 9.3 per cent, they want their reward. Indeed, the Leicestershire miners make demands about expecting Belvoir as their prize for particular moderation. It is hardly conceivable that they will get all of it.

But whatever compromise is reached, the point of principle remains. Damage will be done to a delicate rural oasis in the spoilt heartland of England not to meet the proven need but to provide jobs that will probably produce a surplus commodity in overall energy terms. The hidden costs in terms of lost amenity, agricultural produce, building of more roads than the Coal Board will pay for, and the removal of spoil will be paid for by the public in some hidden manner. Such is the power of interest politics in the 1980s, and of the mining industry in particular, that even Mrs Thatcher's Government quails before it, and prefers to let future generations foot the real bill.

The minister chose a breakfast — bacon, sausage and egg — from a machine which dispensed it piping hot on a china plate. The thought must have occurred to someone that it is the sort of machine that could put a lot of catering staff out of work.

Steel part

Pierce Brosnan, who you may have noticed as Robert Gould Shaw in *The Astors* last night, has just landed a plum part against stiff competition in Hollywood. His *Astors* debut was so discreet that *Radio Times* misspelt his name, but we shall hear more of him as Remington Steel, in a Chandlersque series about an Englishman playing detective in Los Angeles, and more quickly in *The Mountains of America*, an Irish Roots the BBC will screen this spring.

Strange brew

Michael Birch, who treated PHS to a boiled-down version of the Japanese tea ceremony yesterday, is one tea master who should not really drink the stuff. The ground leaves used to make the brew — green liquid which was served up at the Gallery Edo in Old Bond Street are very Yin and he is very Yang. Birch, who spent several years in Japan studying the ceremony under the Grand Master, Soshitsu Sen, left school at 15 to work as a bell-boy in a hotel in Victoria. He now teaches etiquette to Japanese diplomats.

PHS

Must the Vale of Belvoir fall to the miners?

There is a certain bogus sentimentality about our habit of protecting the wildest and most "natural" bits of the landscape while watching with apathetic resignation the destruction of so many of the better and richer parts on which generations of our ancestors have lavished their cultivating art to create both great beauty and practical value.

A roar of facile protest goes up when a piece of grand and granite "scenery" is put on the market, or when a minor country house is threatened, while we remain unmoved (unless we are a amateur) when acres of beautiful and rich agricultural land, on the making of which nature and man have combined, are marked out for ruin. Yet to tell the truth, if we had left nature, grand though it is, as it was given to us, the world would not amount to much. Our essential heritage is 1,500 years work on this raw material.

Now, the official version is moving closer to independent accounts. Some 8,000 workers left the shipyards at the end of the first shift on Saturday, we were told in Gdansk, and some of them joined in the demonstration which was in fact a wreath-laying ceremony at the 1970 memorial. Militia tried to disperse the crowd because crowds are against the law.

The group of 2,000 then became a group of 50 who ended up burning a militia postbox in the town centre and

Board and the miners wish to develop three mines (at Ashford, Hose and Salty) to tap reserves of 1,300 million tonnes.

The life of these mines would be about 75 years and it is estimated that they would yield about 510 million tonnes of coal. On average, they would produce about 7.2 million tonnes a year, though this output would not be reached until 1995 at the earliest. They would employ 4,100 miners and indirectly create other work in the area.

Whether or not the Vale of Belvoir is to be sacrificed lies principally in the hands of Mr Michael Heseltine, the Secretary of State for the Environment, but he has to carry other Cabinet colleagues and departments with him. It has not been easy. Mr Heseltine had no difficulty in making up his own mind, but announcing a decision was another matter. The reason offers a useful insight into the way in which long-term national interest can be forced to take second place, against ministerial wishes, to sectional power.

There are not now many reasonably extensive areas of agricultural land of outstandingly unspoiled beauty in the heartland of England. One of them is the Vale of Belvoir, where the National Coal

Inspector, Mr Michael Mann QC. A huge weight of evidence was submitted on behalf of objectors, the Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire county councils, the National Farmers' Union, local interests and preservation bodies. One local MP, Mr Michael Melton, also appeared as an individual objector as an unusual step for an MP to take at such an inquiry, which had the more weight because Mr Latham is also a member of the Commons Energy Committee.

Although his own Inspector's report (not yet published) recommended the mines but not the two waste tips, Mr Heseltine was of a different opinion. In a draft paper prepared for a Cabinet Committee in the spring of last year, he observed: "It is clear that coal mining would totally change the character of the area", citing the impact of spoil tips, mine buildings, including winding towers, and massive coal processing buildings.

He noted also that the area would suffer from subsidence (more than 4,000 properties would be at risk)

and farms from damage to land drainage. There would be extensive new construction of houses, roads and rail with a considerable increase in noise. Above all, there were the proposed tips of waste, which would be extensive. Unlike his Inspector, who only proposed to turn down two tips, Mr Heseltine was "strongly of the opinion" that none should be permitted.

Still, when all this is said, and when further account is taken of the loss of valuable agricultural land, it might still be necessary to accept the mining of Belvoir if genuine fuel were firmly proven. It is not. Any fairly dispassionate reading of the evidence of Professor Gerald Manners of University College, London, a specialist in energy questions, an adviser to the Commons Energy Committee, and an expert in regional planning, will find it hard to resist his conclusions that the Coal Board has not only failed to establish need, but on any reasonable set of economic, social and political probabilities, could not do so.

Professor Manners described the proposal for 7.2 million tons of new capacity

as "a huge and highly speculative investment dedicated to the proposition that the markets for British coal must respond to the production ambitions of the mining industry. Such a proposition is untenable in economic logic and is unacceptable in the national interest."

The general tenor of this analysis is that Belvoir would probably add to an expansion of coal for which (in the context of the prospects for likely growth in the western world) there would be no economic demand. Why then, since Mr Heseltine agrees, has there been hesitancy?

Twelve months ago, there was the disruption of the pit closures programme, a threatened coal strike and a settlement based on the Government's decision to bail the industry out with public money. At that time Mr Heseltine was only on the brink of a decision and it was helpful that he wasn't quite ready. By April, however, he had produced his paper for a Cabinet Committee, overruling his own Inspector by reaching the preliminary conclusion that the applications should be refused, since need was unproven.

Colleagues at his accountancy firm, Ernst and Whinney, say that Mackay always works half the night anyway. He has solemnly promised never to ring them earlier than 7 am, but his wife says this only leads to a lot of impatient pacing as he counts the minutes to the magic hour.

Finally, but inappropriately, he is reluctantly Mack the Knife. In fact, as clearly shows in his extremely readable contribution to a book called *Managing for Profit* published last Friday, he is a kind considerate and humorous man.

The postmistress of Lower in Wiltshire has been unromantically banned from handstamping cards and letters with the village name for St Valentine's Day, February 14 is Sunday, and the head postmaster at Salisbury says that unofficial handstamping in sub-post offices cannot be tolerated for fear of enraged philatelists.

Ravensdale opposed

Lord Ravensdale, the son of



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

FROM BAD TO WORSE

Three years ago today the Iranian monarchy was swept away and replaced by an Islamic republic. Many Iranians, even at the time, had misgivings about the "Islamic" character of this revolution. In particular, they mistrusted the intense personality cult built up around Ayatollah Khomeini. Those who had actually read the Ayatollah's lectures on Islamic government knew, moreover, that his doctrine specifically claimed that the authority of the awaited Twelfth Imam, in his absence, should be exercised by the *Faqih* — the man or men most learned in the divine law — and that this authority must be legal and political, not merely spiritual.

But three years ago most educated Iranians either had not read these lectures, or took them as an academic exercise. They did not believe that the *Faqih* — who was clearly Ayatollah Khomeini himself — could or would in practice exercise such authority. Surely his power would be limited by the popular forces to which he owed it. He would act as an arbiter, a court of appeal, but would allow the actual government to be carried on by the representatives of the people. And at any rate, many of them thought, at worst he could not be more autocratic and brutal than the Shah.

How wrong they were. They might have been right, perhaps, if the Ayatollah had been an isolated figure, dependent entirely for advice and for the execution of his orders on laymen, that is people who, unlike himself, were better educated in modern disciplines than in

traditional Islamic law — people like Dr Bazargan, his first Prime Minister, or Mr Bani Sadr, who was to become the first President of the Republic. On paper, the creation of this latter post, to be filled by election under universal suffrage, was itself a remarkable concession on the Ayatollah's part to ideas which had no place in his traditional universe. But such concessions have been rendered largely meaningless by the skill with which a group of traditionalist clerics have used the "Imam's" authority, and his ideas, to impose on the country a form of despotism that the Shah's liberal opponents could scarcely have imagined in their worst nightmares.

As Mr Hedayatollah Matine-Daftary, perhaps the most consistent liberal opponent of both Shah and Ayatollah, said in his interview with *The Times* last December, there is really no comparison between the two. The Shah's autocracy was highly organized and ruthlessly efficient, whereas the Ayatollah presides over a form of mob rule. The victim of either might not find much to choose between them, but the victims of the latter are far more numerous than of the former. One never knows for sure who will be the instrument of "Islamic justice" or what will happen.

Opponents of the new despotism, among whom the most dangerous in the past eight months seem to have been the Leftist Muslim "People's Mujahidin", have

been reduced to striking at it with almost the same blind violence that it uses itself, thereby adding to the general insecurity and chaos. The economy is at a virtual standstill, and the government has recently reduced the price of Iran's exported oil in order to compete in over-stocked world markets and obtain hard currency for desperately needed imports.

The persistence of chaos has tempted many observers to predict the regime's imminent demise, yet recently it has scored successes, both against its internal enemies and in the war with Iraq. Iraq, by calling in pan-Arab reinforcements, may, for the moment, have stabilized the front, but even a continuation of the stalemate amounts, in strategic terms, to a defeat from Iraq's point of view. President Saddam Husain's inability to finish the war undermines his authority both internationally and internally, and neighbouring Arab governments are now seriously worried by the thought that his regime might fall and be replaced by a militant Shi'ite republic on the Iranian model.

The imminent collapse of Iran's Islamic regime, while entirely possible, is not, therefore, a safe bet. The temptation remains for Western governments and businessmen to try and improve relations with it in order to take advantage of its needs and to make it less dependent on the Soviet block. Yet we should beware of being tempted, by ordinary Iranians, to be contributing to its survival. Whoever does that is taking on himself a very heavy responsibility.

REFLATION LARGE AND SMALL

Both the Confederation of British Industry and the Trades Union Congress have now submitted their budget representations to the Chancellor. They are united on one point — that the government should now act to prime the pump and reduce unemployment through increasing public sector investment and reducing taxes. That said, the methods pursued have little or nothing in common. The TUC predictably wants the maximum possible impact on unemployment through a massive public spending programme. The CBI takes a more cautious approach, suggesting instead a moderate expansion of public sector investment and the concentration of any tax cuts on a reduction of local rates and the national insurance surcharge on companies.

The common ground between the two organizations is important because it represents the underlying and widespread feeling in business that the Government ought to relax its fiscal stance in favour of reflation: if good businesses as well as bad are not to go to the wall, and if unemployment is not to grow to a point where it distorts and corrupts the outlook of an entire generation, then the

government must begin to ease the pressure.

The disagreement between the two is over the fundamental question of how far and where this relaxation should come. The TUC's sense of priority to reduce unemployment leads it to go for a rapid stoking up of the economy through public expenditure. Yet, despite all the efforts of union economists to produce technical reasons why the inflationary impact should not be too great, the implication of their submissions is that the unions are prepared to risk the effects on prices, sterling and interest rates to gain that immediate boost.

The employers are more willing to accept the Government's case that the brakes should not be released if the country is to avoid a return to the days of excessive wage claims, rocketing imports and unproductive working practices. Indeed, there are many employers who would still prefer the CBI to say nothing at all that could be interpreted as criticism of the Government's policy in this. But most industrialists are of the opinion that private industry has borne too much of the burden so far and that the time has come to ease their relaxation.

RIPENESS IS ALL

Connoisseurs of French cheese will feel no surprise at the news of violent events at the Camembert factory in Isigny this week. Cheese-strikes and cheese-hijacks may appear strange to the English, but in France it is understood as a matter of course that when the revolution comes and workers move in to occupy the commanding heights of the economy, they will go for the cheese-foundries as well as the steel mills and the coal depots.

According to legend (which we invent for this occasion), it was because of a strike that the French first made the discovery that fatty milk solids could be rendered more palatable by a degree of decomposition. It is said that in the middle ages the apprentices at Pont-l'Eveque went on strike because of their working conditions, which they alleged to be medieval. The management tried to starve them out, and the desperate apprentices were forced to overcome their initial disgust and turn to the

encrusted contents of the vats. The jubilation of both sides on discovering the delicious transformation that had taken place, the ensuing rush of eager customers, and the granting to the apprentices of two sous a month instead of the one sou that they had been demanding, were for centuries re-enacted ceremonially at village fairs throughout France. Indeed, before it was realized that the maturing process took place even if the formality of going through an official dispute on each occasion was omitted.

But in Isigny matters had gone much further. The atmosphere in the little town had grown increasingly oppressive as the occupation of the cheese-plant continued; the sensation of ripening crisis had become almost palpable. The employers had refused all compromise, and the strikers knew too well that there was something in the air, but they could hardly have got scent of the sudden night assault with dogs, cudgels, lorries, revolvers (alleg-

edly) and even nunchakus, which was carried out under the noses of the mayor and the local gendarmes. It is reported that the attackers even deployed tear gas, and it is possible that the point had been reached when tear gas seemed the lesser evil.

Now the matter is one for the courts. The cheese itself, of course will prove to be either hot or black, depending on whether its seizure is held to be theft or not. The wider political implications may not become apparent immediately. Disorder in this key industry has a special symbolic significance. It was de Gaulle who formulated the enduring problem of ruling France when he said how difficult it was to unite a nation that produced 265 varieties of cheese. That was 30 years ago. It is an ominous portent for the government of Mitterrand that the current edition of *Androuet* (The Grove or Crockford of French cheese) records that the number of different cheeses in France has now risen to 460.

The finder's dilemma

From Mr Cecil Farthing

Sir, The Antiquities Bill, which came up for its second reading in the House of Lords on Monday, February 8, is well named, as some of its clauses seem to be a hangover from the Middle Ages. On view in the British Museum is a photograph of what appears to be a few rusty tin scraps found at Water Newton (Huntingdonshire) in 1975. Had this proposed legislation been in force then, the finder should have informed the

local coroner (we all know who he is, of course) or the British Museum or the police, *within 48 hours*, or he would have been liable to a fine of £500. The scraps turned out to be exquisite pieces of fourth-century silver, now beautifully brought to life by the museum's conservation officers.

The finder should, moreover, have been able to call within 48 hours whether his find was "contained in any class of object specified... by the Secretary of State," but no details of such classes are given.

The average finder of such unlikely bits and pieces, when the truth ultimately dawns, will stay mum for fear of draconian repercussions.

The dubious finder will simply hold on until he can sell on the quiet to an equally dubious dealer. Either way the state will lose through this Gilbertian piece of proposed legislation which badly needs clarification.

Yours faithfully,
CECIL FARTHING,
61 Egerton Gardens, SW3.

Ethical guidelines on fertilization

From Mr Ian Kennedy

Sir, The current concern over the possible implications of developments in the field of *in vitro* fertilization is just another example of the growing number of ethical and legal issues surrounding medical scientific developments. The last few months saw attention focused on the severely handicapped neonate. Before that it was brain death. No doubt in the months ahead it will be some other dilemma, for example the selection of those who must die from kidney failure and those who may receive treatment on the ever more scarce dialysis machine. There is no shortage of such problems!

Dragging these issues into the open and debating them is, of course, a healthy if painful process and one I have personally sought to pursue. But after the debate, what then? There is a danger of leaving behind a trail of muddle as we dash on to the next issue, more as voyeurs than socialists.

The time has come when we must go further and seek to resolve some of these ethical issues. It is now fairly well accepted that such resolution cannot be left simply to one professional group, whether doctors, lawyers or whatever. But what we have seen so far is the creation of occasional ad hoc groups with limited terms of reference.

May I suggest we can do better than this. What I would hope to see created is a standing advisory committee charged with responding to the whole range of problems we are encountering. Its brief would be to offer ethical guidelines in the form of codes of practice and, where appropriate, suggest changes in the law. Its membership would be drawn from the Royal Colleges, the Law Commission and other appropriate bodies. The aim would be to ensure that all appropriate constituents were represented, although, of course, the committee should not be unduly large. It would have a permanent secretariat and be financed out of public funds. It would publish discussion papers, receive comments and present final reports.

The lead shown by the Australians and Canadians should serve to illustrate what can be done. The need for such a standing committee is urgent. I propose it be given all due consideration.

Yours sincerely,
IAN KENNEDY,
Faculty of Laws,
University of London King's
College,
Strand, WC2.
February 10.

From the Reverend A. J. Hawes

Sir, I was pleased to read the letter (February 4) from Robert Snowden and G. Duncan Mitchell. The topics raised — surrogate motherhood, artificial insemination and "test tube" babies — have to do essentially with the personal identity of the newborn. Personal identity raises not only legal and psychological questions but also philosophical and ethical questions.

With the increasingly rapid availability of medical technology, has the time not come, indeed already passed, when laboratory research in this field ought to be open to public debate long before its findings are applied and made available to the general public? I have never understood the maxim which seems to operate today — apply the research and think through the consequences afterwards.

Yours faithfully,
ARTHUR J. HAWES,
Rural Dean of Sparham,
The Rectory, Attlebridge,
Norwich.
February 5.

Hammarskjöld's death

From Mr T. N. C. Garfit

Sir, I read Harry Debelius's article in your issue of February 2 on the Hammarskjöld air crash with interest. At the time I was District Officer, Ndola, and involved in the administration problems arising therefrom.

The facts were that Hammarskjöld's plane did contact Ndola airport, that it was on course to land with the passengers' safety belts fastened when it crashed, and that the site of the crash was on a reverse slope. It was also a brilliant moonlit night. The Federal authorities from Salisbury searched the wreckage, but could find no evidence that the plane had been shot down. A chart was, however, found open at a place called Ndola which is at sea level, as opposed to Ndola which is 4,000 above sea level. It was also fact that the plane had been shot up on the ground the previous week in the Congo, but declared fit to fly.

There are, therefore, three possible explanations for the crash, which are pilot error arising from the use of the wrong chart, mechanical failure, or an external source. The last theory arose as one of Tshombe's planes had been seen in the area at about the same time. On the available evidence, however, this seems to be the least likely explanation, which leaves pilot error or mechanical failure or a combination of these two factors as the most likely cause.

I have not heard the story that the Ndola chart was stolen before the flight started before, but this might just fit in with the fact that the Ndola chart was found. The mystery, however, will now probably remain unsolved for all time.

Yours faithfully,
T. N. C. GARFIT,
Meadow Court,
Fir Tree Close,
Esher,
Surrey.
February 5.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dangers of lead content in petrol

From Mr N. Nesbit

Sir, The revelation of the secret letter written by Sir Henry Tizard to Government officials and the article by Des Wilson (February 8) compels me to write.

I have to declare my interest, I am a grandfather. Two of my granddaughters attend Fleet Primary School in the borough of Camden. This school is bounded by two roads, Fleet and Wigmore. These roads are one-way routes and from the centre of London. They also lead to and from the Royal Free Hospital, a Camden council vehicle depot, a major ambulance station and, unfortunately for those that visit it, Hampstead Heath.

Human ingenuity could hardly have devised except for the Heath, a worse arrangement for a school environment, and none of these buildings existed when the school was built. Yet this is not special pleading; there must be many schools similarly placed, with the consequent deposit upon the heads and into the lungs of children of five and upwards of lead deposits from motor exhausts, the coating of their food, clothing, buildings.

Des Wilson, in his article in yesterday's *Times* (February 8) shows the conflict between Sir Henry Tizard and the Lawther report.

If uncertainty exists, how dare the Government gamble with the health of the country's children, including those of the "consumers" who, a Government spokesman says, wish to have high-compression engines that require lead in petrol. Surely on consideration they would be prepared to have brighter children and lower-compression engines than risk damage to children, or can their values be so perverse?

Yours sincerely,

N. NESBIT,
78 Parkhill Road, NW3.
February 9.

From Mr Nigel Haigh

Sir, You are correct when you refer to "Poison in the air" (February 9) to "EEC standards which stand in the way of eliminating lead altogether" from

petrol, but in doing so you overlook the role the European Community has played in moving the UK faster than it wanted to.

In 1973, when the EEC Commission proposed a directive making 0.4 grams of lead per litre the maximum permitted for sale in the Community, several European countries permitted up to 0.84 grams per litre and some had no limit at all.

The UK was already in the process of reducing its level from 0.84 when the Commission began its work, but both political parties here in the UK thought the Commission was moving too fast. The House of Commons, for example, resolved in 1976 that this House accepts the principle of reducing the maximum lead content of petrol to 0.40 grams per litre.

Then the unique study of such "useless" subjects as history, theology, literature and language, government and administration. Or of what kind are they that have no idea of how things stand with them at the moment or in the future? Hence such "dubious" studies as economics, social administration, sociology, and public policy.

What kind of mentality is it that cannot perceive that music and art and letters are not gifts of the free spirit but crafts that must be learned and hence must be taught? Or does not see in short that, though his, Mr Chapman's, short-list of approved university courses may serve to frame a joint stock company, it is the ones he expressly disparages or omits which conjointly constitute the bouds of any enduring and self-conscious national community among other nations which are constituted by precisely similar kinds of bonds?

It is easy to see the dystopia towards which his recipe is conducting us, although I doubt whether he does; in Hobbes's words "no knowledge of the face of the earth, no account of Time; no Arts; no Letters; no Society... and the life of man, solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and long". The last being due, of course, to Mr Chapman's generous exoneration of university courses in medicine.

I remain, Sir, yours truly,
S. E. FINER,
Gladstone Professor of
Government & Public
Administration,
All Souls College,
Oxford.

The proper studies of mankind

From Professor S. E. Finer

Sir, What sort of mentality is that of Mr R. G. Chapman who writes (February 9) to confine university studies to strictly vocational courses like medicine, electronics, engineering and the law? What sort of individual — or family, or tribe, or nation — are they that own no sense of their identity, their individuality, their worth, of the things that made and make them distinguishable in their own eyes and in those of others? In brief, that are ignorant of their own peculiar tradition?

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Laker and British enterprise

From Mr Murray Rowlands

Sir, Your obituary for Laker Airlines (leading article, February 6) was built on the assumption that the rules of private enterprise exclude subsidised nationalised industry. According to the logic of your editorial, British Airways and other state operated airlines are wrong when they attempt to compete with another operator who is undercutting their fares by making a return in kind.

It follows that you think they should watch passively while their potential customers turn their backs on the dearer fares state airlines you say should be offering and flying with Laker. Your arguments against nationalisation are therefore nicely proved as once again the state is called in to assist an "uneconomic industry" thus providing Mr Sproat with a field day in the House of Commons.

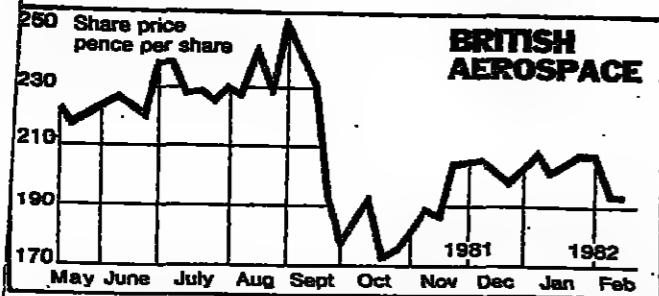
You conveniently neglect a comment by Mrs Alison Fravolino, Vice-Chairman of Lakers' Staff Association, who said: "We have compulsory overtime, no pension scheme, no health plan and our junior cabin crew have found themselves eligible and in receipt of supplementary benefit for the low paid."

In contrast, British Airways, a responsible employer, does supply these amenities but must meet the cost of doing so out of the revenue from fares it receives. As a national airline British Airways must fly the routes which may be commercially unattractive as well as those on which they enter into competition with Sir Freddie Laker's airline.

It would be

BUSINESS NEWS

Taxpayer 'loses out'



The taxpayer remained the poorer after British Aerospace's recent share flotation, Mr Richard Needham, MP for Chippenham, told a Commons select committee yesterday. Sir Peter Carey, permanent secretary at the Department of Industry, said his department's main concern had been the successful flotation of the company. While admitting an overall shortfall of £80.5m after sale of the shares, Sir Peter said that the share price of £1.50 was the highest they could get underwritten. Mr Needham said he felt sufficient weight had not been given to the taxpayers' investment.

BL truck shelved

The board of BL yesterday shelved plans for a new 7-ton truck, because of the three-week old strike over redundancies that has crippled the company's truck subsidiary in Leyland, Lancashire, and Bathgate, West Lothian. The decision, foreshadowed in *The Times* on Monday, could lead to more job losses on top of the 4,100 already announced in the Leyland Group. BL said the future of the division depended on the outcome of resumed talks with national union officials on Monday.

Commissions rise opposed

Objections to increased Stock Exchange commissions proposed by its council are being lodged by all sectors of the City, who claim commissions should not be raised before the review of the industry by the Office of Fair Trading is completed. Brokers and fund managers fear that increased commissions on small bargains will cause even further decline in private-client dealings. Those who do business for banks or solicitors and split commission with them, are backing the move to raise the commissions.

Tractor plant cuts 225 jobs

International Harvester is to make another 225 people redundant, bringing the total job losses at the company to more than 2,000 in 18 months. The tractor company will close down its product engineering centre at Doulacaster, Yorkshire, and the workers would be offered transfers to the company's other plants in West Germany or the United States.

Profits squeeze

One in two manufacturers of building equipment is trading at a loss, a survey reveals today. Profit margins have been squeezed to the point where they averaged only 1.9 per cent in 1980.

MARKET SUMMARY

Firm pound aids recovery

and a £3m increase in interest charges.

On the bid front, two long-running battles look set to re-emerge. After a bitter defence against the bid from Burmah, Croda International rose 3p to 52p amid talk of a third party prepared to pay 55p per share against the 70p being offered by Burmah.

Meanwhile, Eagle Star closed up 6p at 352p on rumours that the group would now be subject to an approach from the United States after the West German insurance group Allianz Versicherung last year failed in a takeover attempt. Allianz holds 22.2 per cent of the shares and said recently that it was not adding to its stake.

Hopes of a mild budget proved a bust to stores, with GUS A leading the rises, up 1.3p at 491p. Leisure shares were also in demand, with Sage Holidays up 17p at 177p on news of its successful bid for Laker Air Tours and Horizon up 8p to 335p in 13p better at 837p.

Banks were a firm actor headed by Natwest, up 12p at 443p helped by the 18 per cent profit boost of Yorkshire Bank. Imperial Group put on 14p to 79p and new results which are expected to include wide-ranging reorganization plans, while engineering group Dowty was also in demand ahead of today's figures, up 2p at 124p.

But Westland Aircraft shed 9p to 111p after Lord Aldington, chairman, told the AGM that profits before tax in the current year to October were likely to be lower as a result of higher research and development costs

COMMODITIES

Coffee rose strongly again yesterday, approaching levels at which more material will be released by the International Coffee Organization. March robustas closed at £1,384 a tonne, up £63, although they were higher during trading. The May contract rose £34 to £1,278.50 a tonne. A shortage of near robustas still supports the price, dealers said. The ICO daily price is now £1,333.50 a pound, if it reaches 15 cents, 700,000 bags of coffee are automatically released for export.

COFFEE £ per tonne
London 2nd position futures
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980
1100 1150 1200 1250

Despite further modest purchases by the International Rubber Organization buffer stock, natural rubber prices declined. March fell 0.15p a kilogramme to 47.40p, while April was down 0.40p to 48.25p.

TODAY

January steel production
Mrs Shirley Williams at the
American Chamber of Commerce,
London

CURRENCIES

Movements were small and mixed in quiet trading, Friday's United States money supply figures.

LONDON CLOSE
STERLING \$1.8475 up 55 pts
Index 91.6 down 0.1
DM 4.38
Fr.F 11.095
Yen 436.1
DOLLAR index 112.1 down 0.3
DM 2.3860 down 92 pts
GOLD \$381.50 up \$3.50

Short rates eased slightly on a forecast surplus of £50m. The Bank sold £12m of bills.
Domestic rates:
3-month interbank 14%–14%
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 16%–16%
3 month DM 10%–10%
3 month Fr 15%–15%

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Lawson ready to consider export of gas

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

The Government is for the first time prepared to consider exports of North Sea gas, a move which could give a huge boost to oil companies' future profits and raise gas prices at home.

Mr Nigel Lawson, Secretary of State for Energy, Government's

more relaxed attitude to gas exports last night. Some abroad would be considered, however, only if sufficient new discoveries were made.

His remarks are bound to renew the anguish among Opposition MPs and trade union leaders who are already complaining bitterly about North Sea privatization plans. The controversial Oil and Gas (Enterprise) Bill, now having a stormy passage through the Commons, allows for the disposal of the British National Oil Corporation's oil production interests and the elimination of the British Gas monopoly on the purchase and sale of gas.

Mr Lawson told the annual dinner of the Institute of Petroleum that with all gas from current offshore fields contracted to be sold in Britain, the question of exports arose only for future fields.

"But supplies from existing fields will soon be declining and, of course, even now there is an unsatisfied demand for gas in the United Kingdom. So there will be plenty of scope for private sector sales of gas to customers in Britain for a long time to come," he continued.

"If, however, the fresh impetus which our policies will undoubtedly give to exploration results in large volumes of new gas being discovered, the question of exports can and will be reconsidered then."

A great deal of gas was awaiting discovery and the government was making development an attractive proposition. "It is now up to the oil industry to grasp it new opportunities," Mr Lawson went on.

For the last ten years, direction of North Sea gas supplies has been controlled by the requirement that all gas be landed in the United Kingdom and by the monopoly rights of British Gas. Once those rights are broken, the EEC, which has never been happy with them, is certain to step in to demand total export freedom for any gas found.

The prospect of much higher prices on the Continent would clearly tempt the oil companies to direct supplies — particularly any new discoveries — in the southern North Sea, where gas pipeline capacity to Britain is fully used — away from the United Kingdom.

Many of the gas fields have been discovered close to the boundary line with Norway and Holland, and new finds could be quite cheaply fed into existing pipelines.

The companies' would probably expect to get double the

rate of oil rig accidents in the North Sea indicated that there can be no room offshore for complacency, Mr Hamish Gray, Energy Minister said yesterday.

He told a safety conference in Eastbourne organized by the oil industry: "Ways must be found to improve accident figures."

The Energy Department had accepted almost all the recommendations of the Burgoyne Report on offshore safety and some of the provisions would be implemented by the Oil and Gas (Enterprise) Bill now before the House of Commons, Mr Gray said.

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BUSINESS NEWS/FOCUS AND COMMENT

PEOPLE

Accountant who wishes he wasn't

Ralph Price is an accountant, looks like an accountant, but wishes he wasn't. The chairman of ML Holdings — suppliers to the aerospace industry — deplores the fashion for accountants as executives. Yet he seems unchallenged for his position at the head of the ML boardroom table, despite the fact that he is 69.

This man of paradox also, in at least one area of his business, railway signalling, deplores the group's dependence on exports.

Price wants fewer accountants to get to the top but thinks that engineers have themselves to blame for their failure to do the same. Salesmen come under the same indictment.

Their problem has nothing to do with "class", or Britain's old-fashioned ways. It has, he thinks, everything to do with a willingness to be good at only one area of business, and a refusal to master the others.

Above all, Price is a learner. The Japanese learned to make better, cheaper cars by watching others make them; now ML is using Japanese knowhow to make piano frames with which it can beat German competition in Europe.

The slowdown in defence ordering bothers ML not one whit; if research and development grinds to a halt, five years from now will be the time to worry.

Kurokawa here seeking gifts

Masaki Kurokawa's return to the City as president and managing director marks a step up for the London operation of Japan's largest securities house, Nomura.

Kurokawa, who succeeds Akira Shimizu, is a main board director of the parent company in Tokyo, Nomura Securities. His appointment, or rather reappointment, at the London outpost, Nomura International, is seen by some as the emergence of the London office as the most important outside Japan.

The big hello present Kurokawa would probably like to have is news that the Bank of England will agree to Nomura's request for a banking licence.

At the moment, Nomura is heavily into directing European and Middle East equity and bond investment into Japan, as well as underwriting Japanese companies' forays into Euromarkets.

Meanwhile, back in London, there should not be too much desk-clearing as Kurokawa moves in. He had this job until 1979 when Shimizu was brought in from New York.



Masaki Kurokawa

Duff stoops to Statham

While Carr Sebag has been sending shudders through the second division of the stockbroking league, things have been stirring in the lower divisions too. As from March 1 Frank Statham is linking with Duff Stoop, itself the creation of a previous marriage some years ago. Statham has also taken aboard David Linton and Michael Hicks, two emigres from Simon & Coates, which in its turn has been busy in the transfer market (Gavin Davies and David Morrison from Phillips & Drew last autumn) to get into division one.

Statham Duff, Stoop will be strong in private clients. But its main aim will be to build up institutional business, without inflating costs. Research will concentrate on a handful of sectors, much of it done on a consultancy basis, and special situations.

Peter Wainwright

NEW APPOINTMENTS

Mr J. D. R. Lyon is to succeed Mr C. R. Corness as managing director of Redland. Mr Corness will continue as chairman. Mr R. S. Napier, director of finance, will be appointed to the board of Redland and Mr G. White will be resigning from the board at his own request and retiring from the company for health reasons.

Mr Frederick Reeder has been appointed director of property investment of the Post Office Staff Superannuation Fund. Mr Reeder is currently an executive director of Commercial Union Properties and chairman of Commercial Union Properties (UK). Mr Reeder succeeds Mr David Jackson who emigrated to New Zealand.

What have the buyers of the Laker tour companies got for their money? Derek Harris reports

A brewer travels into the unknown

The track record of breweries when diversifying may not be as good as that of some tobacco giants. But Allied Breweries has had its share of difficulties before the recent big profits rise. Scottish & Newcastle has also had diversification problems in several areas from British hotels to French leisure complexes.

That has to be the starting point in assessing what the North West-based Laker subsidiary Arrowsmith package holiday tours will do for Greenalls, Whitely, of Warrington, biggest of the regional brewers. Greenalls yesterday agreed, after all-night talks, to buying the Laker subsidiary from Mr Bill Mackay, the receiver, for £4m, subject to the brewers getting a tour operators' licence.

Greenalls' best known for their Lancashire-distilled vodka Vladivar — dubbed the "Vodka from Warrington" — faces a sticky first six months with Arrowsmith, admits Mr Michael Davis, the group finance and planning manager. This is partly because custom over the past few days since the Laker crash has been increasingly switched to rival package tour operators.

He is confident that the profit potential can be fully exploited. There is some hint of what that might mean at the bottom line from benchmarks used elsewhere in the travel business, where pre-tax profit per holiday is expected to be from £10 to £20 (in the case of at least one big operator).

If Arrowsmith was geared up around 200,000 holidays a year it could mean pre-tax profits after this current year moving towards at least £2m — and possibly more. That would depend a great deal on pricing policies, although Greenalls would not be tied to a Laker-style bargain-base price.

Will Greenalls expand further now into the travel business? "We have various ideas on the table but not yet for public discussion", said Mr Davis.

**Now Saga goes for the jet-set**

There was no mistaking the euphoria when the executive team from Folkestone-based Saga Holidays ended a sleepless night's negotiation at 8.15 am yesterday by paying £500,000 for Laker Travel, the package tours subsidiary of the crashed group. It was a "Laker lives again" celebration.

Saga, which has specialised in holidays for the over-60s, plans to keep the Laker Travel name going as a separate division. But once the champagne corks have stopped popping, what will be left as of real commercial value?

No real doubts are harboured by Mr Sidney de Haan, Saga's chairman, a one-time hotelier who went into the travel business 31 years ago and is 63. His son, Roger, is managing director.

Saga's chairman said: "It is unfortunate about the airline side but Laker Travel is a

lovely company." He approved of the paternalistic way Laker Travel had been run: Mr de Haan is popular with his own staff for his avuncular ways.

He admitted that nobody knew how many of 160,000 firm Laker Travel bookings which apparently existed at the time of last Friday's Laker collapse had survived.

There has been massive switching of bookings to other package operators.

But when Laker Travel offices in London resumed business at 11 o'clock yesterday morning under Saga ownership, bookings started to come in, said Mr de Haan. Every holiday maker who has cancelled with Laker Travel will be getting letter encouraging them to switch back.

The travel trade was in no doubt that Laker Travel represented a lesser buy than the Arrowsmith operation which has traded on its own

rather than Laker's name, with its public attraction. Saga has also bought at a much lower price a company whose £40m turnover at the end of March last year was greater than that of Arrowsmith. The Arrowsmith price, at £4m, was eight times what Saga paid.

Profits before tax of Laker Travel were £532,000 but Saga's argument is that this, affected by being part of a bigger operation, understates Laker Travel's profit potential.

There is also potential in the way Laker Travel, appealing to a wide range of holidaymakers with the emphasis on summer holidays, complements Saga's winter-oriented trade among the over-60s.

Saga can now go to its suppliers, particularly overseas hoteliers, with round-the-year guarantees of travel demand almost equally balanced.

The crisis facing Western banks**PERSPECTIVE: INTERNATIONAL DEBT**

By Melvyn Westlake

lending by banks and other commercial bodies, with the result that private debt now represents two-thirds of the total.

Part of the corresponding surplus earned by Middle East oil exporters has been deposited with the big banks. They, in turn, have lent it back to the deficit countries in the Third World to help them pay for their imports. In this way the "petro-dollars" have been recycled, but only at the price of ever greater indebtedness among those developing countries with big oil bills.

The Third World nations now owe more than \$200,000m to banks and private bond holders, and another large sum to exporters in the West who sell them goods on credit. The remainder of the developing countries' debt is mostly owed to Western governments and international agencies like the World Bank who have provided aid on easy repayment terms.

Apart from the rate at which total debt has grown, the most significant development during the last decade has been the change in its composition. Ten years ago, private lending accounted for less than half of all the money owed by the Third World. But aid has increased much more slowly than

\$50,000m in interest charges alone.

What has made the situation worse is the weakness of Third World exports. Developing countries were able to support a large increase in debts in the 1970s because they had benefited from the commodity boom between 1972 and 1974. The situation is different now.

Commodity prices have been declining. Some are now borrowing simply to meet the interest charges on existing debts. Almost 80 per cent of all new loans in 1980 were used to either repay old debt or meet interest charges.

Many countries must be nearing the point where they receive no benefit from new loans because the proceeds go straight back to the lenders. When this point is reached, some developing countries may feel that they have nothing to lose by defaulting.

and

impending liquidity difficulties among Third World countries. He believes that the situation is deteriorating quite rapidly and that the international liquidity squeeze contains dangers for the whole credit system.

Perhaps the most worrying sign of trouble ahead is that developing countries are now borrowing simply to meet the interest charges on existing debts. Almost 80 per cent of all new loans in 1980 were used to either repay old debt or meet interest charges.

World Bank economists have arrived at similar conclusions. They accept that some countries will encounter problems, but see no "systematic deterioration" in the Third World's debt position, according to an internal study.

Bankers have taken a generally sanguine view of the debt situation, particularly those in the United States and Britain, although in Germany prominent bankers have been urging greater concern. But expressions of concern have come from those responsible for supervising the banking system. Henry Wallich, a United States Federal Reserve Board governor, recently described the present level of borrowing by developing countries as unsustainable. What worries people like Wallich is that a wave of debt defaults could trigger off a banking collapse. As banks lend large sums to each other in the Eurocurrency market, the insolvency of one could have a "domino effect" on others.

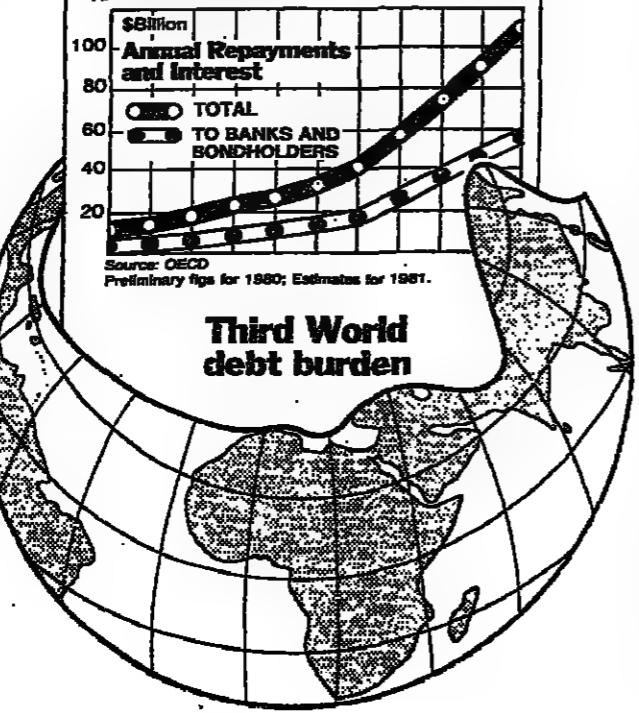
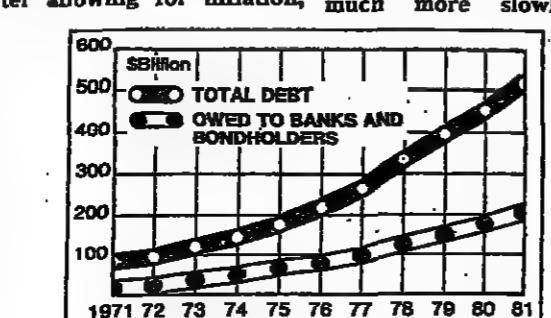
Some 24 large banks account for over four-fifths of the \$100,000m owed by the Third World to American banks. For these two dozen banks such lending is now equivalent to about 10 per cent of total assets and 180 per cent of capital funds.

If the developing countries have been using all this money to support productive investment and economic growth, there would not be much of a problem. The investment would generate new earnings out of which to repay loans. But bankers have no control over the way the money is used. There is little doubt that some developing countries have spent their loans on the vital imports needed to maintain existing levels of production and barely adequate levels of consumption.

With the rise in world interest rates, the screw has been turned even further. A one percentage point increase in interest rates is reckoned to raise interest charges on bank loans by \$2,000m. Last year developing countries paid out almost

one-for-three basis.

Operating profit in the UK was £1m higher at £4.9m on turnover exceeding £169m, to which freight and parcels contributed some £60m. Profit from overseas, up £0.5m to £1.8m, showed overall improvement.

— PETER SMITH
Chairman**SECURICOR**
PROFIT FORECAST ACHIEVED AT £9.3m

From a turnover of £194m, pre-tax profit of Securicor Group increased by 17% to £9.3m (Security Services contributing £7.9m), which confirms the forecast made last September.

A capitalisation issue of 'A' ordinary shares is proposed to ordinary shareholders in Group on a one-for-two basis and to those in Services on a

	SECURICOR GROUP PLC	SECURITY SERVICES PLC
Results for year ended September 25, 1981		
1981	1980	1981
£'000	£'000	£'000
171,394	158,793	159,047
23,230	27,732	23,230
194,624	174,525	182,277
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		
Industrial security & parcels services - UK	4,930	3,964
- Overseas	1,795	1,296
Finance, investments and insurance	2,276	2,092
Property, hotels and vehicle division	316	588
Tax	9,317	7,940
3,264	1,527	3,276
PROFIT AFTER TAX	6,053	6,413
Due to outside shareholders	2,308	2,373
		6
3,745	4,040	4,674
EARNINGS PER SHARE	14.7p	15.8p
Final Ordinary dividend (proposed)	1.23p	1.11p
Interim Ordinary dividend (paid)	0.55p	1.0p

easier initially. Viscount Davigon, the European Industry Minister, has been pushing for a more liberal attitude to foreign competition in telecommunications.

Albright

For sale

Speculation that Tenneco might be looking for a buyer for its British chemical subsidiary Albright and Wilson has been rife for several months. The reasons have less to do with Albright and Wilson's performance than with Tenneco's overall strategy.

The British company's last full year results were pretty depressing, with pretax profits slashed from £18.9m to £1.8m. But it staged a good recovery in the first half of 1981, with pretax profits of £5.3m, and its full year results to be published at the end of this month are expected to confirm that improvement.

Having cut its workforce by 17 per cent last year, and survived the worst effects of the strong pound and the slump in home demand, Albright and Wilson could hardly be described as an albatross round Tenneco's neck. Its overseas operations are particularly profitable.

But the chemicals business offers nothing like the same growth prospects as Tenneco's energy operations. In 1980 the oil business grew 21 per cent, compared with a 9 per cent growth in chemicals.

Mr James Ketelsen, the Tenneco chairman, said last November that he would like to spend \$8,400m — 60 per cent of Tenneco's expected cash flow — over the next five years exploring for and producing oil and gas. President Reagan's plans to deregulate gas prices will make potential revenues even greater.

To finance investment on that scale, Tenneco needs to raise money by selling off some of its other operations. Mr Ketelsen's own rather disparaging phrase was "weeding out".

The only problem is that recession has hit the chemical industry so hard that it may be difficult to find a buyer.

Federal Reserve chairman Paul Volcker's testimony to Congress confirms that the target range for M1 growth this year will be 2½-3½ per cent. More important there is no real attempt to allow compensation for last year's undershoot in M1 growth.

The report, which was prepared for the government by Communication Studies and Planning of London, also concluded that the firm of funding requested by the System X designers to adapt it for the export market be granted. When this point is reached, some developing countries may feel that they have nothing to lose by defaulting.

However tackling the European market may be

Equities rally

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Jan 25. Dealings End Feb 12. § Contango Day, Feb 15. Settlement Day, Feb 22

6 Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

1981/82		Int. Gross High Low Stock		Price Chg/price Yield Yield		1981/82		Int. Gross High Low Company		Price Chg/price % P/E		1981/82		Int. Gross High Low Company		Price Chg/price % P/E		1981/82		Int. Gross High Low Company		Price Chg/price % P/E		1981/82		Int. Gross High Low Company		Price Chg/price % P/E					
BRITISH FUNDS																																	
SHOR TS	100%	20%	Treas	146	169	-0.1	11.00	14.05	14.338	104	75	AAH	66	+0.2	3.8	5.7	22.6	100	45	Gastetner 'A'	66	+0.2	3.8	5.7	22.6	91	50	Meyer M. L.	73	+1	3.1	4.2	21
100%	20%	Treas	94	104	-0.1	10.50	10.50	10.50	104	75	AB Electronics	139	+0.3	12.0	6.6	12.9	64	48	Gieves Grp	46	+0.3	12.0	6.6	12.9	91	50	Midland 160	86	+1	3.7	5.6	21	
100%	20%	Treas	94	104	-0.1	10.50	10.50	10.50	104	75	ACB PLC	139	+0.3	12.0	6.6	12.9	64	120	Gill & Davies	133	+0.3	12.0	6.6	12.9	123	53	Millets Ltd	84	+1	3.9	11.8	21	
100%	20%	Treas	94	104	-0.1	10.50	10.50	10.50	104	75	ACB Research	123	+0.3	12.0	6.6	12.9	64	120	Mininig Supplies	107	+1	3.9	11.8	21	123	53	Mining Supplies	84	+1	3.9	11.8	21	
100%	20%	Treas	104	104	-0.1	10.50	10.50	10.50	104	75	ACB Ind Prod	16	+0.6	0.1	1.1	1.1	64	120	Micconcrete	120	+0.3	12.0	6.6	12.9	123	53	Micconcrete	84	+1	3.9	11.8	21	
100%	20%	Treas	104	104	-0.1	10.50	10.50	10.50	104	75	ACB Hdg	167	+0.6	0.1	1.1	1.1	64	120	Moben Grp	19	+0.3	12.0	6.6	12.9	123	53	Moben Grp	19	+0.3	12.0	6.6	12.9	
100%	20%	Treas	104	104	-0.1	10.50	10.50	10.50	104	75	Academy Bros	243	+0.6	0.1	1.1	1.1	64	120	Moden Eng	19	+0.3	12.0	6.6	12.9	123	53	Moden Eng	19	+0.3	12.0	6.6	12.9	
100%	20%	Treas	104	104	-0.1	10.50	10.50	10.50	104	75	Acrow 'A'	123	+0.6	0.1	1.1	1.1	64	120	Mohm A.	177	+0.3	12.0	6.6	12.9	123	53	Mohm A.	177	+0.3	12.0	6.6	12.9	
100%	20%	Treas	104	104	-0.1	10.50	10.50	10.50	104	75	Advance Serv	123	+0.6	0.1	1.1	1.1	64	120	Montana Knit	50	+0.3	12.0	6.6	12.9	123	53	Montana Knit	50	+0.3	12.0	6.6	12.9	
100%	20%	Treas	104	104	-0.1	10.50	10.50	10.50	104	75	Adwest Group	123	+0.6	0.1	1.1	1.1	64	120	More O'Ferrall	130	+0.3	12.0	6.6	12.9	123	53	More O'Ferrall	130	+0.3	12.0	6.6	12.9	
100%	20%	Treas	104	104	-0.1	10.50	10.50	10.50	104	75	Angus & Gen	123	+0.6	0.1	1.1	1.1	64	120	Travis & Arnold	84	+0.3	12.0	6.6	12.9	123	53	Travis & Arnold	84	+0.3	12.0	6.6	12.9	
100%	20%	Treas	104	104	-0.1	10.50	10.50	10.50	104	75	Argyl Foods	123	+0.6	0.1	1.1	1.1	64	120	Trident Corp	84	+0.3	12.0	6.6	12.9	123	53	Trident Corp	84	+0.3	12.0	6.6	12.9	
100%	20%	Treas	104	104	-0.1	10.50	10.50	10.50	104	75	Armada	123	+0.6	0.1	1.1	1.1	64	120	Triplex Found	120	+0.3	12.0	6.6	12.9	123	53	Triplex Found	120	+0.3	12.0	6.6	12.9	
100%	20%	Treas	104	104	-0.1	10.50	10.50	10.50	104	75	Arrow 'A'	123	+0.6	0.1	1.1	1.1	64	120	Trust Bank Forte	120	+0.3	12.0	6.6	12.9	123	53	Trust Bank Forte	120	+0.3	12.0	6.6	12.9	
100%	20%	Treas	104	104	-0.1	10.50	10.50	10.50	104	75	Arvo 'A'	123	+0.6	0.1	1.1	1.1	64	120	NCC Energy	120	+0.3	12.0	6.6	12.9	123	53	NCC Energy	120	+0.3	12.0	6.6	12.9	
100%	20%	Treas	104	104	-0.1	10.50	10.50	10.50	104	75	ASCO	123	+0.6	0.1	1.1	1.1	64	120	NSX News	120	+0.3	12.0	6.6	12.9	123	53	NSX News	120	+0.3	12.0	6.6	12.9	
100%	20%	Treas	104	104	-0.1	10.50	10.50	10.50	104	75	ASCO	123	+0.6	0.1	1.1	1.1	64	120	Turner Hedges	120	+0.3	12.0	6.6	12.9	123	53	Turner Hedges	120	+0.3	12.0	6.6	12.9	
100%	20%	Treas	104	104	-0.1	10.50	10.50	10.50	104	75	ASCO	123	+0.6	0.1	1.1	1.1	64	120	U.S. News	120	+0.3	12.0	6.6	12.9	123	53	U.S. News	120	+0.3	12.0	6.6	12.9	
100%	20%	Treas	104	104	-0.1	10.50	10.50	10.50	104	75	ASCO	123	+0.6	0.1	1.1	1.1	64	120	U.S. News	120	+0.3	12.0	6.6	12.9	123	53	U.S. News	120	+0.3	12.0	6.6	12.9	
100%	20%	Treas	104	104	-0.1	10.50	10.50	10.50	104	75	ASCO	123	+0.6	0.1	1.1	1.1	64	120	U.S. News	120	+0.3	12.0	6.6	12.9	123	53	U.S. News	120	+0.3	12.0	6.6	12.9	
100%	20%	Treas	104	104	-0.1	10.50	10.50	10.50	104	75	ASCO	123	+0.6	0.1	1.1	1.1	64	120	U.S. News	120	+0.3	12.0	6.6	12.9	123	53	U.S. News	120	+0.3	12.0	6.6	12.9	
100%	20%	Treas	104	104	-0.1	10.50	10.50	10.50	104	75	ASCO	123	+0.6	0.1	1.1	1.1	64	120	U.S. News	120	+0.3	12.0	6.6	12.9	123	53	U.S. News	120	+0.3	12.0	6.6	12.9	
100%	20%	Treas	104	104	-0.1	10.50	10.50	10.50	104	75	ASCO	123	+0.6	0.1	1.1	1.1	64	120	U.S. News	120	+0.3	12.0	6.6	12.9	123	53	U.S. News	120	+0.3	12.0	6.6	12.9	
100%	20%	Treas	104	104	-0.1	10.50	10.50	10.50	104	75	ASCO	123	+0.6	0.1	1.1	1.1	64	120	U.S. News	120	+0.3	12.0	6.6	12.9	123	53	U.S. News	120	+0.3	12.0	6.6	12.9	
100%	20%	Treas	104	104	-0.1	10.50	10.50	10.50	104	75	ASCO	123	+0.6	0.1	1.1	1.1	64	120	U.S. News	120	+0.3	12.0	6.6	1									

Cricket

Cook's century enhances his claim for an overdue first cap

From Richard Streeton

Kandy, Feb 10

England batted with much more purposefulness than they had shown earlier with the ball on the second day of the game with the Board President's XI here today. Cook scored a splendid hundred and a far bigger crowd than yesterday was given good value. England had come out for four by close in reply to the home team's 273 for five declared.

Whether Cook will now be given his first England cap in next week's Test match depends on everyone else's fitness and on whether it is felt necessary to include five bowlers, or four with Gooch to help. But Cook, in keeping with his behaviour as a good team man on this tour, gave his wicket away to allow others a chance as soon as he reached what was his second successive three-figure score in a first class match.

As 17 days ago in Indore, India, when Cook staked his previous claim for Test selection, his chief rival, Gatting, again did nothing wrong. Gatting and Cook shared a fourth wicket stand of 120 in 25 overs after England cost three wickets in rapid succession. Despite the end Gatting hit Wijesuriya, a promising young slow left arm bowler, for a huge straight six and five fours.

The feature of a fairly straight over bowled was a lengthy spell by Madugalle, a 17-year-old medium fast bowler. He was slim and bowled consistently straight from none too long a run and usually obtained some movement from the pitch. He



Geoff Cook: an aggressive innings which was his second successive three figure score

was kept on too long but began with a pause for 30 spell and took as if he might develop into a useful performer. John, a large, strongly built fast bowler was mercilessly hammered by Gooch. Jayaraman and Wijesuriya both slow left arm did not present too many problems.

Gooch hit seven fours in his first 14 overs as England began bowling half an hour after lunch, but was bowled when he played back to a ball which kept dreadfully low. Fletcher was caught off the bat's shoulder in the gully as he played forward and Cook was caught by the keeper keeping his eye on the side as he tried to glance. Cook stayed unperturbed and scored at an increasingly fast pace all round the wicket without giving a chance.

Cook reached 100 out of 233 in the 46th over from 27 balls. He swung Wijesuriya's ball over from his 17th over, then moved out and hit across the line and was bowled. He really does deserve a Test match opportunity but circumstances are likely to be against him. Dilley is nursing a sore foot, though an X-ray examination has shown nothing seriously wrong. Even if Dilley

missed the Test, Lever would probably be brought in.

England failed to another wicket, the last being taken in the 80th over by Madugalle.

Wijesuriya, 21, was the opening batsman to score a century in his first 100 runs in international cricket.

He added: "On previous tours here, with the friendly rivalry between Australia and New Zealand, we've always taken quite a bit of stick over the fence, so I think the team said the belief in the incident was forgotten as far as both the Australian and New Zealand players were concerned."

Cappell said the the selection of a strong Australian team for the six-week tour was a compliment to New Zealand cricket.

"New Zealand have done particularly well in international cricket in recent years and rate them very highly. We respect them as a cricket playing country and for that reason we have gone for all the experienced players and haven't added a number of young players who possibly could have been looked for selection," he said.

New Zealand prepared for the three Test matches against Australia with a fine win over the Rest in a three-day trial in Wellington today. New Zealand won 422-422, with the opener, Bruce Edgar, hitting 143, and then beat the Rest for 90 after 182 to win by an innings and 160 runs. —Ruter.

PRESENTS: 21. First Invitational Match. G. Gower, S. Lark, D. Allott, R. S. Jayaraman, S. Lever, D. M. Madugalle, not out. 12. 11. 1982. 22. Second Invitational Match. A. Fletcher, D. Underwood, P. Edwards, S. Lever, D. Allott, R. S. Jayaraman, S. Lever, D. M. Madugalle, not out. Extras (b 6, 4s 3, n-o) 2.

Total (0 wkt, dec) 373. 23. 12. 1982. 24. 2nd WICKETS: 1-17, 9-17, 3-32. 25. 2nd TEST: 1st Innings, 16-18-16; 2nd, 7-18-20; 3rd, 15-17-19; 4th, 7-18-20; 5th, 15-17-19. 26. 2nd TEST: 1st Innings, 16-18-16; 2nd, 7-18-20; 3rd, 15-17-19; 4th, 7-18-20; 5th, 15-17-19. 27. 2nd TEST: 1st Innings, 16-18-16; 2nd, 7-18-20; 3rd, 15-17-19; 4th, 7-18-20; 5th, 15-17-19. 28. 2nd TEST: 1st Innings, 16-18-16; 2nd, 7-18-20; 3rd, 15-17-19; 4th, 7-18-20; 5th, 15-17-19. 29. 2nd TEST: 1st Innings, 16-18-16; 2nd, 7-18-20; 3rd, 15-17-19; 4th, 7-18-20; 5th, 15-17-19. 30. 2nd TEST: 1st Innings, 16-18-16; 2nd, 7-18-20; 3rd, 15-17-19; 4th, 7-18-20; 5th, 15-17-19. 31. 2nd TEST: 1st Innings, 16-18-16; 2nd, 7-18-20; 3rd, 15-17-19; 4th, 7-18-20; 5th, 15-17-19. 32. 2nd TEST: 1st Innings, 16-18-16; 2nd, 7-18-20; 3rd, 15-17-19; 4th, 7-18-20; 5th, 15-17-19. 33. 2nd TEST: 1st Innings, 16-18-16; 2nd, 7-18-20; 3rd, 15-17-19; 4th, 7-18-20; 5th, 15-17-19. 34. 2nd TEST: 1st Innings, 16-18-16; 2nd, 7-18-20; 3rd, 15-17-19; 4th, 7-18-20; 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Boxing

Edwards crosses his fingers that the glove will be on the other hand

By Sri Kumar Sen
Boxing Correspondent

Cornelius Boza-Edwards, who surprisingly lost his world junior lightweight title last August to a late substitute, Rolando Navarrete, of the Philippines, may find himself substitute's role again this champion.

Navarrete is due to defend his title in Manila in April against Rafael Limon, the man from whom Boza-Edwards took the crown; but Boza-Edwards' manager, Michael Duff, has decided that for the past nine title bouts Limon has not kept to the original date.

If the Mexican seeks a postponement this time, Michael Duff believes that his man will be called up. "Manila wanted Boza in the first place but Limon was forced upon them by the World Boxing Council. They will not object if we get Boza at short notice," he said. Boza-Edwards will be ready.

Boza-Edwards, who is fourth in the rankings, can count himself lucky if he gets the chance to meet Navarrete in Manila, since I will certainly get him back there for the title by the end of the year. I was impressed with him against Leon. He threw good punches and did not get hit in return.

The 33-year-old Leon did not look on Tuesday night like the man who has faced five world champions. He was an easy target for Boza-Edwards. So often a right to the stomach doubled him up and down. Michael Duff sent the alarm bells ringing. It was clear that the American retired after the fourth round with a pulled deltoid in his right arm. He might have got going and so would have Boza-Edwards.

For the Harrow boxer will see action soon when he challenges



On his guard: Boza-Edwards waiting for the next move.

for the European junior lightweight title on March 17 at the Albert Hall. That will give him added muscle to twist the arm of the WBC if Boza-Edwards does not back the world title should he be given the chance.

Colin Leing, who was unlucky not to get the decision despite Reg Ford, of Guyana, is begging Mr Duff, his manager, for a return. But Mr Duff, who was

knocked out in the eighth round by the brilliant young Puerto Rican, Edwin Rosario, number three in the rankings.

Kirkland Laing, who was unimpressive in his fight against the American, is asking Reg Ford, of Guyana, to give him a second chance against the British title holder.

As for his future, it all depends on Colin Jones's plans. If the Welshman wins the European welterweight title this month he may well give up this British title and leave the way clear for Leing.

Vintage Mattioli in veteran battle

The former World Boxing Council light-middleweight champion Rocky Martelli, of Italy, stopped the veteran Rudi Barro, in 2 min 40 sec of the second round of a scheduled 10-round bout in Las Vegas.

The 28-year-old Italian battered Barro's body with hooks in the first, then moved to the head with uppercuts and combinations in the second. There were no

knockdowns, but Barro was bleeding from the mouth when the bout was stopped. Kim Chui-Hoe, of South Korea, the WBC super-flyweight champion, survived an early knock-down to stop the Japanese challenger, Koki Imai in the eighth round of their title bout in Taegu, South Korea. In a punishing contest, Kim was down in the third round and Imai lost one. This was Imai's first defeat after nine victories, including five inside the distance.

Leiner.

Badminton

Hectic season continues for Scotland

By Iain Mackenzie

Scotland's busy season at international level is continuing with two more matches scheduled in the next eight days. The first is today at Sliedrecht in the Netherlands where the Dutch hope to gain revenge for their 9-0 triumph over Scotland in November. Two weeks ago, Newcastle, the day Scotland will travel in the opposite direction to Dublin for a game against Ireland.

The coaching director, Allan Campbell, who, astonishingly, was forbidden to travel to accompany the team to Sliedrecht because of a shortage of funds, travelled after all last night and he will stay on to watch his players compete in the Dutch Open which starts tomorrow.

The two licensed players Billy Gilliland and Alan Travers will not be eligible for the tournament with the need to find another doubles partnership, the selectors have asked Charlie Gallagher and Alistair Baker to play against Holland as the second pair to Gilliland and Travers.

There are also lingering doubts about the best partner for Gilliland in the mixed doubles and so Linda Gardner will join him on court in the Netherlands and Christine Keatley in Ireland. Otherwise the teams for all tournaments are as expected with White playing international singles for the first time in Dublin.

TEAMS: v Netherlands: singles, G. Gilliland, C. Gallagher; mixed doubles, M. Gilliland and A. Travers; doubles, G. Gilliland and L. Gardner; v Ireland: doubles, C. Keatley, A. White; women's: Linda Gardner; men's: Gilliland and Alan Travers; mixed doubles: Gilliland and Linda Gardner.

The spin-service of the S-service is as yet little known, but it is soon likely to become the most in top-level badminton. The Scottish Badminton Union has revealed that one of its leading players Billy Gilliland, now living in Runcorn, has written a formal letter asking the union to try to have the service included in the International Badminton Federation meeting in London in May.

Last summer the IBF rejected an approach along similar lines by several national organisations, but on this occasion all were under pressure from England, Indonesia, Denmark and Sweden, as well as Scotland, and may be forced to take a different view.

The matter came to a head at the Indian Open in December when a number of top-class players were beaten by lesser opponents who use the S-service to full advantage. Gilliland decided then to contact the IBF; he has now done so and the Union will add its voice to the clamour which is bound to take place at the IBF meeting.

There are several refinements possible in the S-service but, at its simplest, the player strikes the ball twice instead of once and off the shuttle. This results in a reverse spin and the shuttle's flight path for the receiving player is at best unpredictable and at worst unplayable.

Tennis

TEHRAN: 1st Indoor professionals' championship, last round: 1. McEnroe 7-6, 6-2; 2. McEnroe 7-6, 6-2; 3. McEnroe 7-6, 6-2; 4. McEnroe 7-6, 6-2; 5. McEnroe 7-6, 6-2; 6. McEnroe 7-6, 6-2; 7. McEnroe 7-6, 6-2; 8. McEnroe 7-6, 6-2; 9. McEnroe 7-6, 6-2; 10. McEnroe 7-6, 6-2; 11. McEnroe 7-6, 6-2; 12. McEnroe 7-6, 6-2; 13. McEnroe 7-6, 6-2; 14. McEnroe 7-6, 6-2; 15. McEnroe 7-6, 6-2; 16. McEnroe 7-6, 6-2; 17. McEnroe 7-6, 6-2; 18. McEnroe 7-6, 6-2; 19. McEnroe 7-6, 6-2; 20. McEnroe 7-6, 6-2; 21. McEnroe 7-6, 6-2; 22. McEnroe 7-6, 6-2; 23. McEnroe 7-6, 6-2; 24. McEnroe 7-6, 6-2; 25. McEnroe 7-6, 6-2; 26. McEnroe 7-6, 6-2; 27. McEnroe 7-6, 6-2; 28. McEnroe 7-6, 6-2; 29. McEnroe 7-6, 6-2; 30. McEnroe 7-6, 6-2; 31. McEnroe 7-6, 6-2; 32. McEnroe 7-6, 6-2; 33. McEnroe 7-6, 6-2; 34. McEnroe 7-6, 6-2; 35. McEnroe 7-6, 6-2; 36. McEnroe 7-6, 6-2; 37. McEnroe 7-6, 6-2; 38. McEnroe 7-6, 6-2; 39. McEnroe 7-6, 6-2; 40. McEnroe 7-6, 6-2; 41. McEnroe 7-6, 6-2; 42. McEnroe 7-6, 6-2; 43. 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Recruitment Opportunities

Fire Service College DIRECTOR OF STUDIES Up to £18,630

The College at Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire, is the sole institution concerned with fire service training at the national level, and covers technical and command training for all officers in the UK fire service, for certain overseas officers and for industry.

The Director, as a member of the management team led by the College Commandant, will act in a functional role advising on the design of courses and on academic and educational aspects of College work. Other responsibilities will include: advising on the employment of civilian directing staff (as acting as their professional head); directing heads of study groups in relation to teaching methods and course content; monitoring teacher standards; managing the College library. Library and training officers in fire brigades and other outside educational bodies will be necessary in order to ensure an effective training system which is in touch with current practice and future needs.

We are therefore seeking a highly qualified, experienced and motivated senior educationalist. Candidates should normally have a degree with 1st or 2nd class honours or an equivalent qualification in a relevant subject. Possession of additional relevant post-graduate or professional qualifications an advantage. Wide and successful experience of teaching and administration at university level in further education highly desirable. SALARY: As Head of Department Grade VI £16,885-£18,630. Starting salary according to qualifications and experience. Single and married accommodation is likely to be available on a long or short term basis.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 24 February 1982) write to Civil Service Commission, Almon Road, Basingstoke RG21 1JB, or telephone (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref: G/5704/6.

Home Office

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING WREST PARK SILSOE BEDFORD MK45 4HS

Telephone: Silsoe (0525) 60000
HEAD OF INFORMATION SERVICES DEPARTMENT

The NIAE is seeking a Head for a newly-created Department, which will be responsible for all aspects of public relations and scientific information at the Institute.

The new Department Head will be expected to lead a team of twenty-one staff and to develop the work of this team with energy and inspiration. He or she will become the Institute's primary contact with the Press and other media and will also have an important role to play in fostering the Institute's relationships with the UK agricultural engineering industry.

The post is graded Principal Information Officer, with a salary scale of £11,372-£15,010 p.a.

Qualifications required are a degree, or equivalent, in a relevant subject and at least ten years' relevant post-graduate experience. There is a non-contributory superannuation scheme.

Application forms obtainable from the Secretary to be returned no later than 26th February 1982.
Ref: GSID/82/79.

SALES MANAGER

International Oriental carpet company seeks experienced Sales Manager for their London branch. He/she must have good knowledge and selling experience of oriental carpets. Good salary offered. Please send full details of experience which will be treated in strict confidence to Box 1481 G, The Times.

IMAGINATIVE FUND RAISER

A fast growing and ambitious medical charity requires an imaginative organizer to arrange charity events in London and the West Country. This is a full time position and will require extensive research into different industries in U.K. and U.S.A., with an ability to deal with the public directly. The applicant must have drive, initiative and humour. Previous experience of top level fund raising and public relations is essential. Please send c.v. and relevant details to A. Levy, 88 New Cavendish Street, London, W1. 01-637 9711.

CRAVEN SCHOOL

Graduate with innovative ideas to teach
CHEMISTRY

at all levels in independent boarding school (13-18) from 1982. Approx. 70 Sixth Form boys and girls study Chemistry. The successful candidate will be appointed, but recent graduates should not be discouraged from applying. Applications welcome.

Apply, with full CV, to: Cravens School, Cranleigh, Surrey.

ARE YOU EXPERIENCED IN CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING?

If you have a year's experience between 22 and 30 and can work hard under pressure

The Exchange, a Mart is the leading exponent of Classified Advertising and needs experienced staff to enlarge their young organization. Upon completion of the induction course you will be responsible for running the Mart, the advertising agencies, Estate Agents, and a wide variety of other businesses.

This is continuous and will require to be the successful aspect of this demanding position. Our modern open plan office is situated in the heart of Croydon, minutes from the mainline station. There is an excellent benefits package. Interview? Mrs. Rosalie Salter, Manager, 01-631 2138 for telephone interview.

**OUTGOING PERSON
WITH INITIATIVE**

To work in expanding Theatrical Agency, some knowledge of dance helpful but not essential. Agency experience would be an advantage. Please ring 439 1463 for further information.

SLOANE ST INTERIOR DECORATORS

seek mature experienced Shop Assistant over 25. Salary £5,000 negotiable. 8-day week. Ring 235 1501.

KENSINGTON ESTATE AGENTS
RENTALS. Tel: 378 1153.

MUSIC INDUSTRY OPPORTUNITY

A Copyright Organisation in the Music Industry requires a Company Secretary. This is a senior appointment in an expanding organisation and the salary will be competitive. Responsibilities include commercial negotiations, contact with entertainment industry bodies and Government Departments, liaison with solicitors, internal management, and the usual Company Secretarial tasks. Applicants should be aged 25-35, should be able to communicate effectively, and should be accustomed to working under pressure; previous experience in the entertainment industry, and a legal or related qualification, is preferable.

Apply with full Curriculum Vitae to Box No. 1383 G, The Times.

AMBITION SENIOR ADMINISTRATOR

Director material with entrepreneurial flair to join a fast growing prestigious medical staff Recruitment Agency in W.1. Must be self motivated and hard working, with a sense of humour. Previous agency experience not essential but the candidate must have marketing and business ability. Salary includes profit sharing scheme to produce minimum £18,000 p.a.

Please apply in confidence to:

Richard Balfour-Lynn
01-637 9711



CONTRACT WALLCOVERINGS REPRESENTATIVE

Two appointments are offered by Turner Wallcoverings, one based on London's West End (architects, interior design and hotel specifiers) based on Grosvenor Street showroom. The other will cover the North London, Bucks and Oxfordshire area, calling upon all users and specifiers of top quality wallcoverings.

Write with full details to the Sales Director, Ernest Turner (NH) Ltd., 68 / 78 Brewery Road, Kings Cross, London N7 9NE

GENERAL MANAGER

HK\$500,000.00-HK\$1,000,000.00 + housing & car

A major financial organization in Hong Kong invites applications for the above position. Applicants preferably be current/retired General Manager or officer of equivalent ranking in international bank or large financial organization. Salary will be negotiable according to qualifications and experience.

All applications will be treated in strictest confidence.

Please send applications to:

General Post Office,
P.O. Box 11188,
Hong Kong.

The Goldsmiths' Company

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR DESIGN

Design and Technology Department

An Assistant Director, Design is required in this new department which has been formed to promote good design, craftsmanship and technology in the production of silver and jewellery.

Candidates should be aged between 30 and 50 and should preferably have had art school training and experience in the trade. The successful candidate will be primarily concerned with liaison between educational establishments, the trade and the Goldsmiths' Company in order to further the aims of the department.

Salary will depend upon age and experience. Further details are available from The Clerk of The Goldsmiths' Company, Goldsmiths' Hall, Foster Lane, EC2V 5BN.

CoSIRA

SENIOR INFORMATION OFFICER

The Council for Small Industries in Rural Areas (CoSIRA) helps small businesses in the English countryside by providing a local source of advice backed up by technical and management services, specialized training and loans.

CoSIRA requires a Press and Publicity Officer to head its Information Services section. The post involves responsibility for managing a supporting staff of six/seven people. Applicants must be able to motivate and organize a lively team and to advise senior colleagues on all matters relating to the presentation of CoSIRA's wide range of activities. He or she will report direct to the Chief Executive.

The post calls for someone with ideas backed by the initiative to carry them out. The successful candidate is likely to have had experience in the production of publicity material and in organizing promotional activities, including exhibitions and displays. He or she will be required to liaise with the media in order to ensure good coverage of CoSIRA's activities and with local and national advisory bodies and organizations.

The appointment will initially be for between three and five years subject to negotiation.

Salary range: £23,222-£21,265.

For further details and application form please contact Roger Whitmore, CoSIRA, 141 Castle Street, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP1 5TP.

OPERATION NORTH

GENERAL ADMINISTRATOR

Applicants must have had considerable professional experience in the administration of the performing arts and will need a wide knowledge of the British operatic scene.

The appointment carries full responsibility for the financial affairs of the company and experience in financial control vital. Salary will be by negotiation.

The holder of the post will be responsible in artistic matters to the Artistic Director, David Lloyd-Jones, and in financial matters to the Board of Directors - Chairman, Gordon Linacre CBE.

Applications, together with curriculum vitae, should be sent to the Chairman at Yorkshire Post Newspapers Ltd, PO Box 168, Wellington Street, Leeds LS1 1RF, to arrive no later than 26th February 1982.

MANDARIN INTERNATIONAL HOTELS

Require immediately AREA SALES MANAGER

For Scandinavia, Switzerland, Austria, Benelux

Job requires energetic person German speaking + another European language. Aged 28 years+ with sound sales knowledge of hotel/travel/tourism and understanding of Asian market. This person to be based in London. Salary to be according to experience. Other benefits include B.U.P.A. and pension contribution.

Write with full C.V. to Jim Reid, Regional Director of Sales Europe, Mandarin International Hotels, 15 New Bridge St London EC4V 5AU. Telephone 01-583 3411 or telex 265497.

GENERAL MANAGER/MANAGERESS

New luxury Health Club with pool jacuzzi gymnasium, tennis squash and beauty dept. invites good looking non smoking and well educated applicants. Basic £7,000 + benefits and the opportunity to share in the future success of the Club. Experience in management and accounts essential but a pleasing personality the prime requirements. CV and photograph to:

The Hogarth Club, 1A Airedale Avenue

London W4. 01-995 4500

Colin White F.R.I.C.S.

SALES ASSISTANT
Based in Knightsbridge, specialising in French Sales Assistant. Age 22-26. Experience necessary. High Telephone. Mrs Charles 081 582 0022 from 11-4 pm

CAREER CHANGE?
Make '82 a year when you progress to a job which you really want. Management opportunities, career opportunities for growth + promotion pack a punch. We're talking to people who are between 20 and 65 reduced to 'D' & 'A' level. Fully established franchisees resident in London and the home counties. Ring B.G.

RESIDENTIAL NEGOTIATOR
With Central London experience, authoritatively minded, probably aged 25-30, required urgently.

JAN ROSE, M.N.A.E.A.
JANSON ROSE & COMPANY,
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London SW3 1QH
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BUILDING/STRUCTURAL SURVEYOR

Required by small practice based near Sevenoaks. Must have a minimum of 10 years experience and be able to take on total responsibility in the field of building maintenance. Telephone Sevenoaks 460335.

R.D. SABRI Tel: 0734 681170

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Someone To Believe In

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All advertising space is subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited, copies of which are available on request.

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\$18,000-\$20,000 TAX FREE

MIDDLE EAST—GULF

MAJOR PROCESS INDUSTRY IN PLEASANT, STABLE LOCATION

This new appointment calls for high calibre PR professionals, preferably qualified MPR, aged 30-40, with journalistic flair and not less than three years in control of the corporate relations function of a major industrial production unit. Previous overseas experience is desirable. The successful candidate will be responsible to the Administration Manager for the creative development of overall PR policy and practices and the implementation, with a small team, of a wide range of activities designed to project a positive, progressive and responsible image, locally and world-wide. A comprehensive understanding of modern media facilities and techniques is essential plus an ability to communicate and influence opinions at all levels. A willingness for total involvement is required including the development of local management and staff. Initial salary negotiable £18,000-£22,000 tax free, accommodation, provident fund, free life assurance, leave passes, family medical cover, children's educational allowance and relocation expenses. Applications in strict confidence under reference CRM 4083/TT, to the Managing Director:

An interesting and responsible appointment with scope to become Personnel Manager

PERSONNEL OFFICER—BANKING

\$9,000-\$13,000

INTERNATIONAL MERCHANT BANK

We invite applications from candidates, aged 28-38, who are IPM qualified with at least four years' personnel experience, ideally in banking. The successful candidate, reporting to the Director responsible for Operations, will have overall responsibility for personnel administration, all recruitment, benefits, welfare, salary reviews, annual appraisals and pay roll. A good working knowledge of current employment legislation is essential, as is the ability to deal with a variety of matters methodically, with patience and good humour. Initial salary negotiable £9,000-£13,000 + generous benefits to include mortgage subsidy, non-contributory pension, free life assurance, free BUPA. Applications in strict confidence under reference PO 4084/TT, to the Managing Director:

* Unless you are applying for one of the above positions, please do not write to us.

Invites Applications for HOUSE MANAGER (MALE/FEMALE)

This key management position is responsible for all aspects of the daily running of the theatre, the largest in London, including supervision of the Box Office and the maintenance and general security of the building. The House Manager is responsible for ensuring the implementation and observance of GLC theatre regulations as well as public safety during performances. A staff of 25 is under the House Manager's control. Preference will be given to applicants who have had experience in the theatre and arts administration and who have had substantial managerial responsibilities in an area involving constant contact with the general public. An ability to deal with people at all levels is essential.

Salary will be commensurate with age and experience. Written applications with a full CV should be sent, not later than Monday 22 February 1982, to: Edward Butcher, Personnel Manager, English National Opera, London Coliseum, St Martin's Lane, London WC2N 4ES.

CAN YOU RECRUIT FOR THE MIDDLE EAST?

A highly respected American hospital management company is looking for a man to co-ordinate the recruitment of Doctors, Nurses and Paramedical personnel for a joint Arab/American venture in Saudi Arabia, here in London.

Aged under 45, you will be totally responsible for the UK side of the operation and will be involved with recruiting both directly and via agencies as a background in a recruitment agency or a hospital trust. Knowledge of Saudi Arabia is also a pre-requisite.

You will be working alone so initiative and motivation are essential as is the ability to deal with people at all levels. Short visits to Saudi Arabia will be necessary throughout the project.

The salary is highly negotiable dependent solely on your experience and expertise. Relocation expenses may be available. To discuss this unique opportunity, in complete confidence, ring Hilary Sheron who is the company's UK representative for this project.

Raine
Partnership
13 Prince of Wales Terrace
London N1 8 or 937 4454
Consultants

MANAGEMENT SURVEYOR

"WE KNOW WHAT IT means to be a Christian, to us it is complete." — 2 Corinthians 5:11 (C.N.B.).

BIRTHS

ARTHUR. On February 7th at St. Andrew's Hospital, to Chalo (no surnames), wife of John Arthur, 50, of Rowlands Peter, 10 months.

BISHOP. On February 4th, to Rev'd Canon Peter Joseph, another son (Patrick Joseph), another 10 months.

CHARLES WILSON. On February 8th, in Cambridge, to Annabel (no surnames), third daughter (Sarah Frances) of Canon Charles Wilson, 60, of cancer. Please help with a loan or gift in memory.

CARRON. On February 8th, to Rev'd Canon George Carron, 60, of his son (Oliver George Baring).

HUGHES. On February 4th, to Rev'd Canon R. H. Hughes, 60, of his son (William Frederick), a brother of Canon Charles and Dominic.

MAGGIE. In Luton, on January 21st, 1982, to Dennis (no surnames), 61, wife of Dennis (no surnames), 61, and son (John) of Jackie and Tim. Private cremation.

ROYAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND. On February 12th, to Rev'd Canon J. G. Thompson, 60, of his son (Thomas Thompson), 26, a son (Thomas Thompson), 10, and son (Thomas Thompson), 10.

VOLLER. On 10th February, at St. James's Church, Clerkenwell, Rev'd Canon J. C. Voller, 60, of his son (John) and daughters (Jane and Jacqueline), 26, and son (David), 21.

DEATHS

ABBOTT. On Monday, February 8th peacefully, Kathleen Abbott, 81, widow of Rev'd Canon G. S. St. G. Abbott, 81, of Richard and Alice, and grandmothers of Adriana and Samanthe. Cremation.

BARROW. On 9th February, at St. James's Church, Clerkenwell, Rev'd Canon G. D. Barrow, 60, of his son (Richard David), 34, and son (Jackie and Tim). Private cremation.

CONYBEARE. On February 8th, at The Royal Hotel, Exmouth, Bertram Mort, 80, of his wife (Doris) and son (John) of Dr John Egan and family of 10 Cyprus Road, Exmouth.

DE MELTON. On February 9th, at St. James's Church, Clerkenwell, Rev'd Canon G. E. de Melton, 60, of his son (Peter), 30, and son (John) of Rev'd Canon G. E. de Melton.

FITZHERBERT. AUDREY, sister of Anna of Jesus O.D.C., Peaceful death, 81, of her son (John) and St. Elizabeth of St. Edmundsbury.

HARDWICKE. On February 9th, after a long and painful illness, Rev'd Canon G. Hardwicke, 60, of his wife (Barbara) and son (Peter), 34, dear loved wife of Rev'd Canon G. Hardwicke, and family of 10 Cyprus Road, Exmouth.

DE MELTON. On February 9th, at St. James's Church, Clerkenwell, Rev'd Canon G. E. de Melton, 60, of his son (Peter), 30, and son (John) of Rev'd Canon G. E. de Melton.

SCOTT-GILL. CHARLES WILSON, Fiftieth Anniversary of Armed Forces Day, 80, of his wife (Barbara) and son (Peter), 34, dear loved wife of Rev'd Canon G. Hardwicke, and son (John) of Rev'd Canon G. Hardwicke.

WATSON. On February 9th, peacefully, at The Bardon sun, Kathleen Ford Watson, beloved wife of Rev'd Canon G. Hardwicke and grandniece of Rev'd Canon G. Hardwicke.

WATSON. On 9th February, peacefully at Leamington Spa, Rev'd Canon G. Hardwicke, 60, of his wife (Barbara) and son (Peter), 34, dear loved wife of Rev'd Canon G. Hardwicke, and son (John) of Rev'd Canon G. Hardwicke.

MEMORIAL SERVICES. WATSON. Funeral service for Rev'd Canon G. Hardwicke, who died suddenly in London, will be held at St. Michael's Church, Southgate, on Friday, 10th February, at 11.30 a.m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

CANCER RESEARCH CAMPAIGN

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BLADON LINES

Where more of your money goes on travel than on charity, our campaign has one of the lowest overheads in the UK for any charity, and it is the largest supplier to the UK of travel for the terminally ill with cancer. Please help with a loan or gift in memory.

Cancer Research Campaign Dept TX3
2 Carlton House Terrace London SW1Y 5AR

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"I can't see— but that's the only difference between you and me. I ran my home, bring my family, work my work. The work for the RNIB gave me the right sort of guidance. The work we do defends entirely on voluntary support."

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GETTABLES. We obtain the unobtainable. Tickets for sporting events, theatre, cinema, Covent Garden, Club, Ritz, Internationals, 01-639 5363.

WOMEN DRIVERS Special Lloyd's Insurance, Northgate 883 1210, London NW1, Tel. 01-580 1500, Monday 15th Feb. See for Sale.

GERMANY SUMMER JETS 3rd April to 1st May, 1982, St. Oxford, 0289 5200, required. See Re-crucified Opportunities.

CLUB ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE GASLIGHT of St James's, London's most exciting business, need a manager. Full time, part time, responsible, with drive and enthusiasm. £10,000 p.a. Tel. 01-580 1502.

BRITON. Remembered with love and respect, Rev'd Canon G. Hardwicke, 60, of his wife (Barbara) and son (Peter), 34, dear loved wife of Rev'd Canon G. Hardwicke, and son (John) of Rev'd Canon G. Hardwicke.

CONYBEARE. On February 8th, peacefully at Leamington Spa, Rev'd Canon G. Hardwicke, 60, of his wife (Barbara) and son (Peter), 34, dear loved wife of Rev'd Canon G. Hardwicke, and son (John) of Rev'd Canon G. Hardwicke.

DE MELTON. On February 9th, peacefully at Leamington Spa, Rev'd Canon G. Hardwicke, 60, of his wife (Barbara) and son (Peter), 34, dear loved wife of Rev'd Canon G. Hardwicke, and son (John) of Rev'd Canon G. Hardwicke.

HARDWICKE. On February 9th, peacefully at Leamington Spa, Rev'd Canon G. Hardwicke, 60, of his wife (Barbara) and son (Peter), 34, dear loved wife of Rev'd Canon G. Hardwicke, and son (John) of Rev'd Canon G. Hardwicke.

SCOTT-GILL. CHARLES WILSON, Fiftieth Anniversary of Armed Forces Day, 80, of his wife (Barbara) and son (Peter), 34, dear loved wife of Rev'd Canon G. Hardwicke, and son (John) of Rev'd Canon G. Hardwicke.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

HOLIDAYS & VILLAS

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BLADON LINES

We still have availability in our winter programme, and budget choices with the discount available for all bookings.

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LA MERIGNE
LES ARCS

Hotels and self-catering also available.

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Your Place, 10.30 Star Sound Extra, 11.00 Brian Matthew, † from midnight, 1.00 Truckers' Hour, 1.00 You and the Night and the Music, †

World Service
5.00 Newsdesk, 7.00 World News, 7.00 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary, 7.30 Morning and Weather, 8.00 Selections, 8.15 Lunchtime News, 8.30 John Peel, 8.00 World News, 8.30 Review of the British Press, 9.00 The Week in Europe, 9.30 The Week in Africa, 10.00 Look Ahead, 10.45 Rock Select, 10.15 Floughman of the Moon, 10.30 News about Britain, 11.15 Is Six Out of Date?, 11.30 Assignment, 12.00 Radio Newsreel, 12.30 World News, 1.00 Newsdesk, 1.30 World News, 1.45 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary, 1.50 Network UK, 1.45 The Pleasure's Your Own, 2.00 World News, 2.15 Out of Africa, 2.30 World News, 4.00 Commentary, 4.15 Assignment, 4.45 The World Today, 5.00 World News, 5.00 The Week in Europe, 5.30 The Week in Africa, 5.45 The Week in Africa, 6.00 Newsdesk, 6.15 Look Ahead, 6.45 Rock Select, 7.00 Floughman of the Moon, 7.30 Terry Wogan, 7.45 Jimmy Young, 7.50 Gloria Hunniford, 7.55 David Lee, 8.00 Paul Bennett, 8.30 Steve Wright, 9.00 Peter Powell, 7.00 The Record Producers, 8.00 David Jensen, 10.00 John Peel, 10.00 Know

Radio 2
5.00 Ray Moore, 7.30 Terry Wogan, 7.45 Jimmy Young, 7.50 Gloria Hunniford, 7.55 David Lee, 8.00 Paul Bennett, 8.30 Steve Wright, 9.00 Peter Powell, 7.00 The Record Producers, 8.00 David Jensen, 10.00 John Peel, 10.00 Know

Radio 3
5.00 Weather, 5.30 News, 6.00 Concert, 6.30 Susie, 7.00 Checkpoint, 7.30 The Living World, 8.00 News, 8.30 Checkpoint, 8.45 More or Mine, 9.00 Daily Service, 9.30 Monkey Business, 10.00 Book by Michael Korda (4), 10.30 Today in Parliament, 11.30 Today in Parliament, 12.00 News and Weather.

Radio 4
6.00 News Briefing, 6.10 Farming Today, 6.20 Today in Parliament, 6.30 News, 6.45 Checkpoint, 6.50 The Living World, 7.00 News, 7.30 Checkpoint, 7.45 More or Mine, 8.00 Daily Service, 8.30 Book by Michael Korda (4), 9.00 Book by Mark Adair, 9.30 Today in Parliament, 10.00 File on, 11.00 Enquiry Within, 11.30 The Week in Europe, 12.00 You and the Night, 12.27 Never Too Late, Comedy Series, 12.30 Weather, 1.00 Saturday at One, 1.40 The Archers, 2.00 News, 2.30 Woman's Hour, 3.00 Weather, 3.30 Play "The Bird Table" by David Barillet, 4.00 Home Base, 5.00 House, 6.00 The people and the world don't always make the national headlines, 6.30 You and the Night, 7.00 Weather, 7.30 The Archers, 8.00 Time for Verses, 8.30 Patricia or Bumthone's Bridal by Gilbert and Sullivan, 9.00 Interval, 9.30 Stanley Holloway reads W. S. Gilbert, 10.00 The Blue Dress, 10.30 Weather, 11.00 News, 11.30 John Dankworth, 12.00 News, 12.30 Pantomime, 1.00 Rock Select, 2.00 Weather.

Radio 5
6.00 Weather, 6.30 News, 7.00 Checkpoint, 7.30 The Living World, 8.00 News, 8.30 Checkpoint (continued), 8.45 Handel, 9.00 Britten, 9.30 Hummel, 10.00 News, 10.30 The Week in Europe, 11.00 Arnold Bax, Recital of works for Chorus and for Piano, 11.30 City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra, 12.00 Susie, 12.30 Checkpoint, 1.00 Manchester Midday Concert, 1.30 The Royal Philharmonic Society direct from the Royal Exchange Theatre, 2.00 Beethoven, Debussy, 2.30 David E. Jonathan, Tragic Music, 3.00 Concerto and协奏曲 by Marc-Antoine Charpentier (using in French), records, 3.30 Igor Markevitch, Piano recital, 4.00 News, 4.30 A Bargain, 5.00 News, 5.30 For Pleasure, With Vivien Bacon, 7.00 Southern Cathedrals Festival 1981, 7.30 Concert, 8.00 Wesley, 7.45 The Blue Dress, 8.00 William Trevor, 8.30 Words, Talk by John Sparrow (2), 9.00 Music from America, Concert: Elliott Carter, Gershwin, Roger Sessions, 9.59 Weather.

Radio 6
6.00 News, 6.30 News, 7.00 Checkpoint, 7.30 The Living World, 8.00 News, 8.30 Checkpoint, 8.45 Handel, 9.00 Britten, 9.30 Hummel, 10.00 News, 10.30 The Week in Europe, 11.00 Arnold Bax, Recital of works for Chorus and for Piano, 11.30 City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra, 12.00 Susie, 12.30 Checkpoint, 1.00 Manchester Midday Concert, 1.30 The Royal Philharmonic Society direct from the Royal Exchange Theatre, 2.00 Beethoven, Debussy, 2.30 David E. Jonathan, Tragic Music, 3.00 Concerto and协奏曲 by Marc-Antoine Charpentier (using in French), records, 3.30 Igor Markevitch, Piano recital, 4.00 News, 4.30 A Bargain, 5.00 News, 5.30 For Pleasure, With Vivien Bacon, 7.00 Southern Cathedrals Festival 1981, 7.30 Concert, 8.00 Wesley, 7.45 The Blue Dress, 8.00 William Trevor, 8.30 Words, Talk by John Sparrow (2), 9.00 Music from America, Concert: Elliott Carter, Gershwin, Roger Sessions, 9.59 Weather.

Radio 7
6.00 News, 6.30 News, 7.00 Checkpoint, 7.30 The Living World, 8.00 News, 8.30 Checkpoint, 8.45 Handel, 9.00 Britten, 9.30 Hummel, 10.00 News, 10.30 The Week in Europe, 11.00 Arnold Bax, Recital of works for Chorus and for Piano, 11.30 City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra, 12.00 Susie, 12.30 Checkpoint, 1.00 Manchester Midday Concert, 1.30 The Royal Philharmonic Society direct from the Royal Exchange Theatre, 2.00 Beethoven, Debussy, 2.30 David E. Jonathan, Tragic Music, 3.00 Concerto and协奏曲 by Marc-Antoine Charpentier (using in French), records, 3.30 Igor Markevitch, Piano recital, 4.00 News, 4.30 A Bargain, 5.00 News, 5.30 For Pleasure, With Vivien Bacon, 7.00 Southern Cathedrals Festival 1981, 7.30 Concert, 8.00 Wesley, 7.45 The Blue Dress, 8.00 William Trevor, 8.30 Words, Talk by John Sparrow (2), 9.00 Music from America, Concert: Elliott Carter, Gershwin, Roger Sessions, 9.59 Weather.

Radio 8
6.00 News, 6.30 News, 7.00 Checkpoint, 7.30 The Living World, 8.00 News, 8.30 Checkpoint, 8.45 Handel, 9.00 Britten, 9.30 Hummel, 10.00 News, 10.30 The Week in Europe, 11.00 Arnold Bax, Recital of works for Chorus and for Piano, 11.30 City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra, 12.00 Susie, 12.30 Checkpoint, 1.00 Manchester Midday Concert, 1.30 The Royal Philharmonic Society direct from the Royal Exchange Theatre, 2.00 Beethoven, Debussy, 2.30 David E. Jonathan, Tragic Music, 3.00 Concerto and协奏曲 by Marc-Antoine Charpentier (using in French), records, 3.30 Igor Markevitch, Piano recital, 4.00 News, 4.30 A Bargain, 5.00 News, 5.30 For Pleasure, With Vivien Bacon, 7.00 Southern Cathedrals Festival 1981, 7.30 Concert, 8.00 Wesley, 7.45 The Blue Dress, 8.00 William Trevor, 8.30 Words, Talk by John Sparrow (2), 9.00 Music from America, Concert: Elliott Carter, Gershwin, Roger Sessions, 9.59 Weather.

Radio 9
6.00 News, 6.30 News, 7.00 Checkpoint, 7.30 The Living World, 8.00 News, 8.30 Checkpoint, 8.45 Handel, 9.00 Britten, 9.30 Hummel, 10.00 News, 10.30 The Week in Europe, 11.00 Arnold Bax, Recital of works for Chorus and for Piano, 11.30 City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra, 12.00 Susie, 12.30 Checkpoint, 1.00 Manchester Midday Concert, 1.30 The Royal Philharmonic Society direct from the Royal Exchange Theatre, 2.00 Beethoven, Debussy, 2.30 David E. Jonathan, Tragic Music, 3.00 Concerto and协奏曲 by Marc-Antoine Charpentier (using in French), records, 3.30 Igor Markevitch, Piano recital, 4.00 News, 4.30 A Bargain, 5.00 News, 5.30 For Pleasure, With Vivien Bacon, 7.00 Southern Cathedrals Festival 1981, 7.30 Concert, 8.00 Wesley, 7.45 The Blue Dress, 8.00 William Trevor, 8.30 Words, Talk by John Sparrow (2), 9.00 Music from America, Concert: Elliott Carter, Gershwin, Roger Sessions, 9.59 Weather.

Radio 10
6.00 News, 6.30 News, 7.00 Checkpoint, 7.30 The Living World, 8.00 News, 8.30 Checkpoint, 8.45 Handel, 9.00 Britten, 9.30 Hummel, 10.00 News, 10.30 The Week in Europe, 11.00 Arnold Bax, Recital of works for Chorus and for Piano, 11.30 City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra, 12.00 Susie, 12.30 Checkpoint, 1.00 Manchester Midday Concert, 1.30 The Royal Philharmonic Society direct from the Royal Exchange Theatre, 2.00 Beethoven, Debussy, 2.30 David E. Jonathan, Tragic Music, 3.00 Concerto and协奏曲 by Marc-Antoine Charpentier (using in French), records, 3.30 Igor Markevitch, Piano recital, 4.00 News, 4.30 A Bargain, 5.00 News, 5.30 For Pleasure, With Vivien Bacon, 7.00 Southern Cathedrals Festival 1981, 7.30 Concert, 8.00 Wesley, 7.45 The Blue Dress, 8.00 William Trevor, 8.30 Words, Talk by John Sparrow (2), 9.00 Music from America, Concert: Elliott Carter, Gershwin, Roger Sessions, 9.59 Weather.

Radio 11
6.00 News, 6.30 News, 7.00 Checkpoint, 7.30 The Living World, 8.00 News, 8.30 Checkpoint, 8.45 Handel, 9.00 Britten, 9.30 Hummel, 10.00 News, 10.30 The Week in Europe, 11.00 Arnold Bax, Recital of works for Chorus and for Piano, 11.30 City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra, 12.00 Susie, 12.30 Checkpoint, 1.00 Manchester Midday Concert, 1.30 The Royal Philharmonic Society direct from the Royal Exchange Theatre, 2.00 Beethoven, Debussy, 2.30 David E. Jonathan, Tragic Music, 3.00 Concerto and协奏曲 by Marc-Antoine Charpentier (using in French), records, 3.30 Igor Markevitch, Piano recital, 4.00 News, 4.30 A Bargain, 5.00 News, 5.30 For Pleasure, With Vivien Bacon, 7.00 Southern Cathedrals Festival 1981, 7.30 Concert, 8.00 Wesley, 7.45 The Blue Dress, 8.00 William Trevor, 8.30 Words, Talk by John Sparrow (2), 9.00 Music from America, Concert: Elliott Carter, Gershwin, Roger Sessions, 9.59 Weather.

Radio 12
6.00 News, 6.30 News, 7.00 Checkpoint, 7.30 The Living World, 8.00 News, 8.30 Checkpoint, 8.45 Handel, 9.00 Britten, 9.30 Hummel, 10.00 News, 10.30 The Week in Europe, 11.00 Arnold Bax, Recital of works for Chorus and for Piano, 11.30 City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra, 12.00 Susie, 12.30 Checkpoint, 1.00 Manchester Midday Concert, 1.30 The Royal Philharmonic Society direct from the Royal Exchange Theatre, 2.00 Beethoven, Debussy, 2.30 David E. Jonathan, Tragic Music, 3.00 Concerto and协奏曲 by Marc-Antoine Charpentier (using in French), records, 3.30 Igor Markevitch, Piano recital, 4.00 News, 4.30 A Bargain, 5.00 News, 5.30 For Pleasure, With Vivien Bacon, 7.00 Southern Cathedrals Festival 1981, 7.30 Concert, 8.00 Wesley, 7.45 The Blue Dress, 8.00 William Trevor, 8.30 Words, Talk by John Sparrow (2), 9.00 Music from America, Concert: Elliott Carter, Gershwin, Roger Sessions, 9.59 Weather.

Radio 13
6.00 News, 6.30 News, 7.00 Checkpoint, 7.30 The Living World, 8.00 News, 8.30 Checkpoint, 8.45 Handel, 9.00 Britten, 9.30 Hummel, 10.00 News, 10.30 The Week in Europe, 11.00 Arnold Bax, Recital of works for Chorus and for Piano, 11.30 City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra, 12.00 Susie, 12.30 Checkpoint, 1.00 Manchester Midday Concert, 1.30 The Royal Philharmonic Society direct from the Royal Exchange Theatre, 2.00 Beethoven, Debussy, 2.30 David E. Jonathan, Tragic Music, 3.00 Concerto and协奏曲 by Marc-Antoine Charpentier (using in French), records, 3.30 Igor Markevitch, Piano recital, 4.00 News, 4.30 A Bargain, 5.00 News, 5.30 For Pleasure, With Vivien Bacon, 7.00 Southern Cathedrals Festival 1981, 7.30 Concert, 8.00 Wesley, 7.45 The Blue Dress, 8.00 William Trevor, 8.30 Words, Talk by John Sparrow (2), 9.00 Music from America, Concert: Elliott Carter, Gershwin, Roger Sessions, 9.59 Weather.

Radio 14
6.00 News, 6.30 News, 7.00 Checkpoint, 7.30 The Living World, 8.00 News, 8.30 Checkpoint, 8.45 Handel, 9.00 Britten, 9.30 Hummel, 10.00 News, 10.30 The Week in Europe, 11.00 Arnold Bax, Recital of works for Chorus and for Piano, 11.30 City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra, 12.00 Susie, 12.30 Checkpoint, 1.00 Manchester Midday Concert, 1.30 The Royal Philharmonic Society direct from the Royal Exchange Theatre, 2.00 Beethoven, Debussy, 2.30 David E. Jonathan, Tragic Music, 3.00 Concerto and协奏曲 by Marc-Antoine Charpentier (using in French), records, 3.30 Igor Markevitch, Piano recital, 4.00 News, 4.30 A Bargain, 5.00 News, 5.30 For Pleasure, With Vivien Bacon, 7.00 Southern Cathedrals Festival 1981, 7.30 Concert, 8.00 Wesley, 7.45 The Blue Dress, 8.00 William Trevor, 8.30 Words, Talk by John Sparrow (2), 9.00 Music from America, Concert: Elliott Carter, Gershwin, Roger Sessions, 9.59 Weather.

Radio 15
6.00 News, 6.30 News, 7.00 Checkpoint, 7.30 The Living World, 8.00 News, 8.30 Checkpoint, 8.45 Handel, 9.00 Britten, 9.30 Hummel, 10.00 News, 10.30 The Week in Europe, 11.00 Arnold Bax, Recital of works for Chorus and for Piano, 11.30 City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra, 12.00 Susie, 12.30 Checkpoint, 1.00 Manchester Midday Concert, 1.30 The Royal Philharmonic Society direct from the Royal Exchange Theatre, 2.00 Beethoven, Debussy, 2.30 David E. Jonathan, Tragic Music, 3.00 Concerto and协奏曲 by Marc-Antoine Charpentier (using in French), records, 3.30 Igor Markevitch, Piano recital, 4.00 News, 4.30 A Bargain, 5.00 News, 5.30 For Pleasure, With Vivien Bacon, 7.00 Southern Cathedrals Festival 1981, 7.30 Concert, 8.00 Wesley, 7.45 The Blue Dress, 8.00 William Trevor, 8.30 Words, Talk by John Sparrow (2), 9.00 Music from America, Concert: Elliott Carter, Gershwin, Roger Sessions, 9.59 Weather.

Radio 16
6.00 News, 6.30 News, 7.00 Checkpoint, 7.30 The Living World, 8.00 News, 8.30 Checkpoint, 8.45 Handel, 9.00 Britten, 9.30 Hummel, 10.00 News, 10.30 The Week in Europe, 11.00 Arnold Bax, Recital of works for Chorus and for Piano, 11.30 City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra, 12.00 Susie, 12.30 Checkpoint, 1.00 Manchester Midday Concert, 1.30 The Royal Philharmonic Society direct from the Royal Exchange Theatre, 2.00 Beethoven, Debussy, 2.30 David E. Jonathan, Tragic Music, 3.00 Concerto and协奏曲 by Marc-Antoine Charpentier (using in French), records, 3.30 Igor Markevitch, Piano recital, 4.00 News, 4.30 A Bargain, 5.00 News, 5.30 For Pleasure, With Vivien Bacon, 7.00 Southern Cathedrals Festival 1981, 7.30 Concert, 8.00 Wesley, 7.45 The Blue Dress, 8.00 William Trevor, 8.30 Words, Talk by John Sparrow (2), 9.00 Music from America, Concert: Elliott Carter, Gershwin, Roger Sessions, 9.59 Weather.

Radio 17
6.00 News, 6.30 News, 7.00 Checkpoint, 7.30 The Living World, 8.00 News, 8.30 Checkpoint, 8.45 Handel, 9.00 Britten, 9.30 Hummel, 10.00 News, 10.30 The Week in Europe, 11.00 Arnold Bax, Recital of works for Chorus and for Piano, 11.30 City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra, 12.00 Susie, 12.30 Checkpoint, 1.00 Manchester Midday Concert, 1.30 The Royal Philharmonic Society direct from the Royal Exchange Theatre, 2.00 Beethoven, Debussy, 2.30 David E. Jonathan, Tragic Music, 3.00 Concerto and协奏曲 by Marc-Antoine Charpentier (using in French), records, 3.30 Igor Markevitch, Piano recital, 4.00 News, 4.30 A Bargain, 5.00 News, 5.30 For Pleasure, With Vivien Bacon, 7.00 Southern Cathedrals Festival 1981, 7.30 Concert, 8.00 Wesley, 7.45 The Blue Dress, 8.00 William Trevor, 8.30 Words, Talk by John Sparrow (2), 9.00 Music from America, Concert: Elliott Carter, Gershwin, Roger Sessions, 9.59 Weather.

Radio 18
6.00 News, 6.30 News, 7.00 Checkpoint, 7.30 The Living World, 8.00 News, 8.30 Checkpoint, 8.45 Handel, 9.00 Britten, 9.30 Hummel, 10.00 News, 10.30 The Week in Europe, 11.00 Arnold Bax, Recital of works for Chorus and for Piano, 11.30 City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra, 12.00 Susie, 12.30 Checkpoint, 1.00 Manchester Midday Concert, 1.30 The Royal Philharmonic Society direct from the Royal Exchange Theatre, 2.00 Beethoven, Debussy, 2.30 David E. Jonathan, Tragic Music, 3.00 Concerto and协奏曲 by Marc-Antoine Charpentier (using in French), records, 3.30 Igor Markevitch, Piano recital, 4.00 News, 4.30 A Bargain, 5.00 News, 5.30 For Pleasure, With Vivien Bacon, 7.00 Southern Cathedrals Festival 1981, 7.30 Concert, 8.00 Wesley, 7.45 The Blue Dress, 8.00 William Trevor, 8.30 Words, Talk by John Sparrow (2), 9.00 Music from America, Concert: Elliott Carter, Gershwin, Roger Sessions, 9.59 Weather.

Radio 19
6.00 News, 6.30 News, 7.00 Checkpoint, 7.30 The Living World, 8.00 News, 8.30 Checkpoint, 8.45 Handel, 9.00 Britten, 9.30 Hummel, 10.00 News, 10.30 The Week in Europe, 11.00 Arnold Bax, Recital of works for Chorus and for Piano, 11.30 City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra, 12.00 Susie, 12.30 Checkpoint, 1.00 Manchester Midday Concert, 1.30 The Royal Philharmonic Society direct from the Royal Exchange Theatre, 2.00 Beethoven, Debussy, 2.30 David E. Jonathan, Tragic Music, 3.00 Concerto and协奏曲 by Marc-Antoine Charpentier (using in French), records, 3.30 Igor Markevitch, Piano recital, 4.00 News, 4.30 A Bargain, 5.00 News, 5.30 For Pleasure, With Vivien Bacon, 7.00 Southern Cathedrals Festival 1981, 7.30 Concert, 8.00 Wesley, 7.45 The Blue Dress, 8.00 William Trevor, 8.30 Words, Talk by John Sparrow (2), 9.00 Music from America, Concert: Elliott Carter, Gershwin, Roger Sessions, 9.59 Weather.

